

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1327519-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 105

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

DATE: 12/11/59

b3

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

98-4094

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 BTJ/DEK
ON 06/19/00

On 12/4/59, [REDACTED]
 NY, NY, telephonically contacted SA [REDACTED] in the
 above captioned matter. [REDACTED] as the Bureau is
 aware [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] recalled that [REDACTED] had originally [REDACTED]
 on BANG-JENSEN and his difficulties in maintaining in
 confidence the names of the Hungarian refugees furnishing
 him information on the Hungarian revolution in his capacity
 in the UN. [REDACTED] stated that since his death, she
 has felt there has been gossip among individuals in NYC and
 elsewhere, as well as speculation, as to the existence of
 outside influence and intrigue in relation to his death.

[REDACTED] speculated as to whether this was [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] cited two examples stating that the
 previous day [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] (X)

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]
 BANG-JENSEN to the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] inquired as to whether
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] does not
 know whether [REDACTED] however, [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP(S) OF CLASS.
 DATE 12/13/00

Classified by 1209
 Exempt from GDS Category 3
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

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REC- 19

EX 109 20 DEC 15 1959

2 - Bureau (RM)

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62-11243
TMW:jn (6)b3
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EX-109
 12-15-59
 12-15-59

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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[redacted] stated that [redacted] knew BANG-JENSEN

b6
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[redacted] Further,

[redacted] stated [redacted]

The above is being submitted for Bureau's information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. M. Guire ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

DECLASSIFIED BY 583 BTJ/DEK
ON 06/14/00
98-4094

CONFIDENTIAL

NOW: LET US SEE IF J. EDGAR HOOVER IS
ALL TH T HE IS CRACKED UP TO BE AND
BRING IN THE PARTIES WHO MURDERED
THIS GREAT PATRIOT.

Toul / BANG-J HSEN

1-ENCLOSURE

FED. BU. OF INV.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
22	DEC 2 1959
RECORDS BRANCH	
FED. BU. OF INV.	

Classified by 1239
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
REC-94
MCT-2

15 DEC 14 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

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Rel to Sacramento
12/15/59

12/15/59
DEC 18 1959

Danish Diplomat Is Shot To Death

NEW YORK (UPI) — A missing Danish diplomat fired from the United Nations for refusing to reveal the names of Hungarian freedom fighters was found shot to death Thursday. Police said it was suicide but a demand was immediately raised for an investigation into any possible "foul play."

The body of the handsome, six-foot diplomat, Povl Bang-Jensen, 50, was found lying in a pile of leaves beside a bridle path on the outskirts of Queens borough by two residents who were walking their dogs.

Deputy Chief Medical Examiner Richard E. Grimes, who performed an autopsy, officially listed the death as a suicide.

However, Robert Morris, a former Senate investigator, urged that police make "sure" there was no foul play in the death be-

cause, he said, Bang-Jensen was in possession of information the Russians did not want published.

Morris, who was chief counsel for the Senate internal security subcommittee during its investigation of the 1956 Hungarian revolt, said Bang-Jensen had "an important message" for the West. He said he had papers to prove that the Danish diplomat knew secrets the Soviets did not want revealed and he had turned the papers over to the FBI and to the Senate.

Despite the New York medi-

cal examiners ruling and the fact that police found a suicide note on Bang-Jensen's body, Morris said an investigation should be made "into all the circumstances that appear at first blush to indicate suicide to be sure that foul play was not employed and made to look like self-destruction."

The FBI said it was not investigating Bang-Jensen's death because there was no indication of a federal crime. The FBI did, however, talk with Bang-Jensen several times before his death.

have any fear of serving them but substituted spiced beets because of "all the publicity."

SAC, Savannah

December 10, 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
[ESPIONAGE] (M)

Under date of 12/2/59 Bureau received an anonymous communication addressed to Attorney General Rogers which was postmarked 11/30/59 at Augusta, Georgia. This communication contained a return address given as [redacted] Augusta, Georgia.

Enclosed with the anonymous communication was a clipping from page 15 of the "Greenville News," Greenville, South Carolina, captioned "Danish Diplomat is Shot to Death." The exact date of the issue from which this clipping was taken does not appear but it was apparently from an edition published sometime between 11/26/59 and 11/28/59.

The anonymous note which was typewritten consisted of the following comment: "Now; let us see if J. Edgar Hoover is all that he is cracked up to be and bring in the parties who murdered this great patriot."

You are requested to advise the Bureau whether or not there actually is an address such as that given on the letter to Attorney General Rogers. If so, the identity of the individual holding [redacted] Augusta, Georgia, together with any information in your files concerning the individual, should be forwarded to the Bureau.

WAA:gmh
(4)

NOTE: The anonymous communication referred to above could not be identified in the anonymous letter file. While it is probable that this return address is fictitious, it is felt that an effort should be made to check this matter out and to identify the author of the anonymous note to the Attorney General.

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Date of Declassification Indefinite

AUGUSTA, GA.



~~WILLIAM ROGERS, ATTORNEY GENERAL,~~
~~"DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE"~~
~~WASHINGTON, D.C.~~

[Redacted]

- Liaison

[Redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: December 16, 1959

To:

[Redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY SP1673/DEK
ON 06/11/02
98-4099

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

(ESPIONAGE - R) (U)

Enclosed are a copy of a letter to me from Chief Justice M. T. Phelps, Supreme Court of the State of Arizona, dated December 10, 1959, and a copy of my reply to him dated December 16, 1959, in connection with captioned individual.

These are forwarded as a matter of possible interest to your Department.

Classified by 1259
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite 10/17/76

Enclosures - 2

WAA:gds
(15)

CONFIDENTIAL

REC-22

[Redacted]

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COMM - FBI

EX 101

DEC 17 1959

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Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-18

60

December 10, 1959

[Redacted Address]

Phoenix, Arizona

Dear [Redacted Name]

Your letter of December 1, 1959, has been received, and your kind expression of confidence in the work being done by the FBI is deeply appreciated. I am glad also that you have found my book, "Masters of Deceit," of interest.

I appreciate your thought in forwarding the clippings you enclosed. For your information, investigation concerning the matter you mentioned was conducted by the New York City Police Department and in the absence of any information reflecting jurisdiction on the part of the FBI, it was not possible for us to enter the case. You may be assured, however, that the facilities of our Identification Division and FBI Laboratory are constantly available to local law enforcement agencies in cases of this type.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles reflect one prior letter from same correspondent dated 5-19-59 in which he brought to the Bureau's attention press releases making allegations concerning the manner in which we investigated the lynching of Mack Charles Parker in Poplarville, Mississippi. Bulet 5-28-59 refuted these charges and related press releases were sent [Redacted] (44-14403-346)

DCL:bla:td:dmr
(3)

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
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- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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RECORDED COPY FILED IN

DEC 11 1959
3:50 PM '59

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RANCHES

APARTMENTS

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

REAL ESTATE LOANS



December 1, 1959

b6
b7C

*Pl 1-1
5-1*

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am taking the liberty of again addressing a letter to you and wish to thank you for the information in your letter to me on May 28, 1959.

I am enclosing an article by the foreign editor of the Arizona Republic on the death of Bang-Jensen. I am firmly convinced that Bang-Jensen did not kill himself. I think the communists murdered him. I do not know if you have the authority to investigate this death, but if you do have I urge you to make a thorough investigation. Also enclosed is an editorial from the same paper on this tragedy.

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b7C

I have become acquainted with your new head of the F. B. I. in Phoenix, [redacted] and have found him a very wonderful person. Your former agent here, [redacted] suggested I read your book, MASTERS OF DECEIT, which I did and have had the members of my committee on Americanism and Anti-Communism of the State Elks Association also read it. I was in the drugstore the other night and saw they have it out in the pocket edition now and I am going to buy a dozen to give out to my friends to read.

b6
b7C

Thank you for reading this letter from a 100% booster of the F. B. I. and J. Edgar Hoover.

b3
b6
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Sincerely yours,

[Signature]



Encs.

2 ENCLOSURE
Rec'd
ACK. 12/19/59
DCL

EX 101

REC-18

15
16
6 DEC 11 1959

CRIME REC

Communists Experts At 'Rigged' Suicides

By MICHAEL PADEV
Republic Foreign Editor

Paul Bang-Jensen, the courageous anti-Communist and former U.N. official, was found dead Thanksgiving Day in Alley Park, Queens, New York.

He had been missing three days and three nights. The New York police listed the death as "an obvious case of suicide."

Bang-Jensen's body was cremated yesterday and his ashes are being flown to his native city, Copenhagen, where his funeral is to take place next week.

PRESS REPORTS indicate that when Bang-Jensen's body was found by police, a .25 caliber automatic pistol was also found, "clashed in his right hand, the barrel still pressed to his right temple." The pistol had been bought by Bang-Jensen in Washington nearly 20 years ago.

But if Bang-Jensen had really shot himself in the temple, the pistol could not have possibly been found pressed to his temple, or even clashed in his hand. The impact of the shot almost certainly would have thrown the pistol out of his hand.

The fall of the body, too, would have made any such position impossible.

Even so-called instantaneous death by a gunshot in the head causes convulsions, which greatly change, in a matter of seconds, both the position of the body and the tension of the muscles.

OTHER IMPORTANT facts also defy the suicide theory.

The place where the body was found was neither remote nor isolated. It is a pretty well frequented park area, with a big housing development very near it.

Is it possible that the dead body of a man could have remained there unnoticed for over three days and three nights, especially when the police in the

neighborhood had been alerted that he was missing?

We also know precious little about the state of the body, except that it was drenched because of the heavy rain. If so, how does it happen that the so-called suicide note reportedly found on the body was in good and legible condition?

Have you tried to read a letter, even a typewritten letter, after it has been exposed to several days of rain?



Padev

In addition, the Queens deputy chief medical examiner, who supervised the autopsy, told the press the state of the body indicated death had taken place less than 24 hours before the body was found. But

Bang-Jensen had been missing for over three days and three nights. Where was he, for over 48 hours, before the revolver shot ended his life?

These and many other pertinent questions will have to be answered before we accept the suicide version of Bang-Jensen's death. Above all, we should never forget that the Communists are real specialists in staging "suicides." Many prominent anti-Communists have been liquidated in this way by Communist assassins.

THE PERSONALITY, character, and life of Bang-Jensen are, I think, the most eloquent refutation of the suicide theory.

I knew Bang-Jensen quite well personally, and I can honestly say that I had rarely seen a less "suicidal type" person.

He was a very level-headed and moderate man, who had made a successful career as a young lawyer in his native Denmark before the war.

Later, as a Danish diplomat and U.N. official, he impressed

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
Sunday, November 29, 1959

everybody with his even-temper, hard work, modesty, and great personal charm.

With the exception of the U.N. big shots who fired him, all his former U.N. colleagues I have spoken to had nothing but praise for him.

The same is true of his many good friends in Denmark, including well-known newspaper editors and leading Danish politicians.

BANG-JENSEN was a very devoted family man. He adored his wife and five children and was very proud of his home.

His wife testifies that he was his "usual self" when he left his house on the day of his disappearance.

Contrary to rumors, the Bang-Jensens were not in a difficult

financial position.

Latest press reports from New York quote "police sources" who, in turn, quote three psychiatrists as reporting Bang-Jensen had been in a "depressed" state, had been taking sedatives and tranquilizers, and had "contemplated suicide."

But the Rev. Bela Fabian, a well-known Hungarian freedom fighter, testifies Bang-Jensen had warned his friends not to believe in any suicide theories in case he were found dead. He knew his Communists well.

OUR READERS will remember that Paul Bang-Jensen, as a senior U.N. political officer, had been largely responsible for the excellent and very anti-Soviet U.N. report on Hungary published in 1957. The report had been based on eyewitness accounts by Hungarian freedom fighters.

As all U.N. files in New York are available to Communist U.N. officials, who hold some of the most important U.N. jobs, Bang-Jensen would not surrender the names of the freedom fighters to the U.N. secretariat.

He proposed that the lists should, instead, be burned.

The U.N. secretariat agreed, and the lists were burned atop the U.N. building in the presence of U.N. officials.

THE CONTROVERSY then could have been conveniently closed, but for Communist pressure and the cruelty of U.N. bureaucrats.

The Communists, angry at Bang-Jensen's anti-Soviet activities, singled him out for persecution, defamation, and destruction. The U.N. secretariat obliged, and Bang-Jensen was dismissed for "misconduct."

By not letting the names of Hungarian freedom fighters fall into Communist hands, Bang-Jensen undoubtedly saved many Hungarians from death, torture, or prison.

In so doing, he sacrificed his career and now, his life.

The Communist butchers of Budapest can thus claim another victim. He was slain not on captive Hungarian territory, but on the free soil of the United States of America. See editorial "U.N. Murder," Section 1, Page 6.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

THE STATE'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

Page 6

Sunday, November 29, 1959

Where The Spirit Of The Lord Is, There Is Liberty.
II Corinthians 3:17

Published Every Morning by
PHOENIX NEWSPAPERS, INC.
120 East Van Buren, Phoenix, Arizona

EUGENE O. PULLIAM, Publisher

The adversaries of the Lord shall be broken to pieces; out of heaven shall He thunder upon them.
—I Samuel 2:10.

U.N. Murder

Discussing the tragic death of former Danish diplomat and U.N. senior political officer Paul Bang-Jensen the authoritative Danish daily, Information says bluntly: "They murdered him at the United Nations." Ernst Christiansen, head of the U.N. Danish delegation, expressed the "profound sorrow" of his countrymen, adding that he considered Bang-Jensen "a highly gifted, very energetic and very intelligent man," whose actions were always guided by the highest of motives. Mrs. Helen Bang-Jensen told the press: "My husband was a very reasonable, honest and principled man." Mrs. Bang-Jensen also explained that her husband had strong religious scruples against the idea of suicide and had said to friends, in her presence, that suicide is a "senseless, useless thing."

THE HISTORY of the Bang-Jensen case is well known to our readers. We are proud to say that The Arizona Republic was one of the very first American papers to draw public attention to the scandalous way in which this honest and courageous man was treated by the United Nations. In his regular Sunday column, "World Problems," our foreign editor today discusses further details concerning the reported "suicide" and gives his impressions of the personality of the Danish diplomat whom he had interviewed many times. We are sure we shall have further things to say later about the very mysterious circumstances of the "suicide." At this point, however, we would like to stress, in agreement with the Danish daily, Information, that we hold the United Nations fully responsible for the death of Bang-Jensen. Bang-Jensen's political destruction, which preceded his physical destruction, was coolly planned and cruelly executed by the U.N. The blood of the martyred Danish diplomat stains the hands of many prominent U.N. officials, including, we are sad to add, many Americans.

The U.N. official who directed the whole offensive against Bang-Jensen is an American — Andrew Cordier, first assistant to U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld. Another American, Ralph Bunche, a senior U.N. official, also took a most active part in the campaign. The head of the American U.N. delegation, Henry Cabot Lodge, helped Bang-Jensen's persecutors by first dismissing the case as an "internal U.N. matter." Afterwards, however, he backed fully the U.N. stand against Bang-Jensen and even went so far as to write letters to U.S. senators and other public figures justifying the way the U.N. secretariat had treated Bang-Jensen. The finishing stroke was delivered by Dag Hammarskjöld himself, who fired Bang-Jensen after publishing a memorandum full of most glaring inaccuracies:

ALL THIS POWERFUL and vicious campaign against Bang-Jensen had one sole purpose — to destroy his professional reputation, and to defame his personal integrity. Why was all this done? Because Bang-Jensen had told the truth — that the U.N. secretariat is stacked with Communists and Communist agents who dominate its politics and dictate most of its administrative actions.

Yes, they did murder him at the U.N. To say the least, this should give all America something to think about. For the U.N., after all, functions on American territory and is supported largely by American money. Will the American people let this U.N. murder rest unsolved? Will the American people allow Bang-Jensen's U.N. murderers to roam at large?

ENCLOSURE

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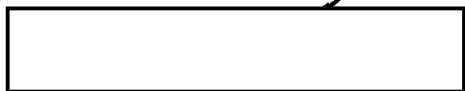
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December 14, 1959

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EX-138

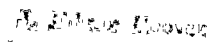
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear 

Your letter of December 7, 1959, with which you enclosed a letter to you from Senator Barry Goldwater dated December 3, 1959, has been received and your observations have been noted.

For your information, no investigation into the death of Paul Bang-Jensen was conducted by this Bureau inasmuch as the matter did not involve a Federal law over which this Bureau has investigative jurisdiction.

Sincerely yours,



John Edgar Hoover
Director

DEC 15 1959

DEC 15 1959

WAA:gmh
(3)

NOTE: Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning . He previously corresponded with the Bureau in May, 1959, at which time he identified himself as the State Elks Lodge Association chairman of the committee on Americanism and anticomunism. (44-14403-346). He indicated he had recommended to many Elks Lodges the purchase of "Masters of Deceit" and that he had defended the FBI against communism. At that time he requested information concerning the Parker case in Poplarville, Mississippi, and was furnished a copy of a statement dated 5/20/59 regarding baseless charges that grew out of the Poplarville case.  appears to be a close friend of Senator Goldwater of Arizona.

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- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
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- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
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- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

67 DEC 23 1959

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RANCHES

APARTMENTS

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

REAL ESTATE LOANS



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



December 7, 1959

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

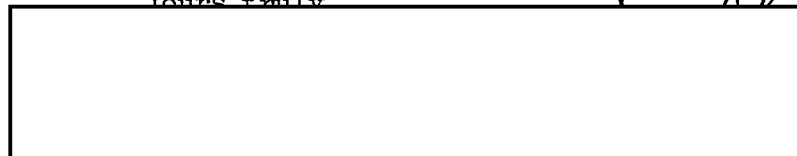
Dear Mr. Hoover:

POVL Bang-Jensen

Enclosed please find a letter I received from Senator [redacted]
[redacted] about Bang-Jensen, which is self explanatory.

I think if we can get the people of the United States to kick
out the United Nations we would be much better off.

Yours truly



Enc.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 BTJ/DEK
ON 06/14/00
98-4094

Classified by 1259
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE
12/14/59 WAA:gmh

EX-136

7 DEC 17 1959

BARRY GOLDWATER
ARIZONA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COMMITTEES:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON
IMPROPER ACTIVITIES IN
THE LABOR OR MANAGEMENT FIELD

CHAIRMAN, REPUBLICAN
SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

December 3, 1959

[Redacted]

Phoenix, Arizona

Dear [Redacted]:

If I am in Phoenix on the 18th, I will be at the coffee
at Shields, but the chances of my being back from Salt Lake
City are rather slim.

I am as disgusted with the Bang-Jensen episode as you are.
[Redacted] and I had a long series of correspondence on this man
last year, and I am hoping that his conscience is bothering
him every minute of the day over the treatment Bang-Jensen
received.

With best wishes

[Redacted]

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1
1 [redacted] Liaison

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3

December 16, 1959

Honorable H. T. Phelps
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
Phoenix, Arizona

My dear Judge:

I have your letter of December 10, 1959, concerning the disposition of the reported suicide note of Foul Lang-Jensen, and I have noted your observations as to the possibility that it was a forgery.

As indicated in your letter, Mr. Lang-Jensen had been dismissed from the United Nations and at the time of his death was employed by C. I. S., a private organization, in New York City. Under the existing circumstances, the death of Mr. Lang-Jensen is not a matter over which this Bureau has investigative jurisdiction. I have, accordingly, forwarded a copy of your letter to [redacted] for its information and any action it may deem necessary.

Sincerely yours,

WAA:gds
(5)

NOTE: Justice Phelps wrote to express his view that the widow of Foul Lang-Jensen is the person entitled to his suicide note which, according to news reports, the Police Department has declined to turn over to her, and that she is only one who could state if it is a forgery. He feels that since Lang-Jensen was member of UN Secretariat, the U.S. Government has authority to demand its presentation to her for scrutiny as to its authenticity and he expressed the trust that his letter would be turned over to someone who has authority to require action in this matter. Bufiles reflect he has previously been in correspondence with Bureau and has expressed his admiration for the Director and the Bureau. (61-190-765,770)

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W. C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Gandy _____

DEC 29 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Classified by 1259
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/29/98

Supreme Court

CHIEF JUSTICE
M. T. PHELPS

JUSTICES

FRED C. STRUCKMEYER, JR.
LEVI S. UDALL
J. MERCER JOHNSON
CHARLES C. BERNSTEIN

STATE OF ARIZONA

Phoenix

December 10, 1959

Mr. Tolson ☒ _____
Mr. Belmont ☒ _____
Mr. DeLoach ☒ _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons ☒ _____
Mr. Rosen ☒ _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

At the time Mr. Bang-Jensen was so ruthlessly discharged from the Secretariat of the United Nations I wrote [redacted] a strong letter concerning the same, as did many people throughout the nation. It appeared to me that he did the only honorable thing a man could do under the circumstances.

According to newspaper reports since his death, the police department has declined to turn over the suicidal note it is claimed he left to his wife, even after the police department has pronounced his death as a suicide. According to my view she is the only person in this world who is entitled to that note, and she is the only person who could definitely state whether it was in his handwriting or a forgery. I recognize that there are limitations upon your power as a federal bureau investigator, but it does seem to me that since Mr. Bang-Jensen was a member of the Secretariat of the United Nations that, as a member of that organization, the United States Government has the authority to demand its presentation to her for her scrutiny and a pronouncement by her of its authenticity. To that end, if it can be done it certainly should be done although [redacted] refused to lift his finger in defense of his position at the time he refused to violate his promise to Hungarian citizens that their information would be kept secret to prevent reprisals.

I trust that you will turn this letter over to someone who has authority to require action in this matter.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Classified by 1223
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

MTP:r

~~M. T. PHELPS~~

12-11, 1959

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to Deane 2708
Supervisor Room Ext.

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

☒ Restricted to Locality of Arizona
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Address

Localities

R #

Date _____

12-11

Searcher

Initials

Das

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

100-3-27- NY-NL

~~44 = 1440.3 - 346~~

100-374399-BT

100-210795-191

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RA

Povl Bang-Jensen fm {1-1

Dear Sir:

I have just heard Dean Clarence Manion's radio program on which he stated the Mr. Bang-Jensen was murdered. As far as I can read, NY police are going to let it go as suicide. Cannot your department do something to catch the murderers of this brave man?

His murder must not go unpunished.

Yours truly.

no ack

W

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[Redacted]

Texas

*no ack possible
turn address*

REC-9

[Redacted]

b3

10 DEC 23 1959

908

DEC 24 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

DATE: 12/22/59

b3

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for information of Bureau is an airmail letter addressed to Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER, 201 East 69th St., New York, and dated 12/4/59 in Stockholm, Sweden.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06/14/00 BY SP3AT/DEK
98-4094

2 - Bureau [REDACTED] (Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - New York [REDACTED]

REG-57

EX 109

REG-12

JRN:HC
(3)

ENCLOSURE

128

Handwritten notes and stamps:
"no action necessary" (diagonal)
Circular stamp with "FBI" and "DEC 23 1959"
Handwritten initials "Jm" and "CPT"

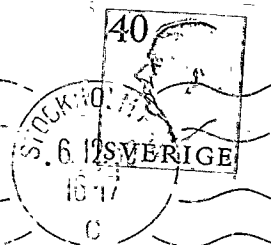
b3

ÖPPNAS HÄR • OPEN HERE • OUVREZ ICI • HIER ÖFFNEN

AEROGRAM

U.S.A.

FLYPOST
PAR AVION



Mr J. Edgar Hoover
201 East 69 street
New York.

AVSÄNDARE
SENDER
EXPÉDITEUR
ABSENDER

FLYGBEFORDRAS ÖVER HELA VÄRLDEN UTAN
TILLÄGGSavgift. BEFORDRAS ICKE SOM AERO-
GRAM, OM NAGOT LÄGGES INUTI.

GODKÄNT AV KUNGL. GENERALPOSTSTYRELSEN.

Stockholm den 4/12 1959.
 About the case Povl Bang-Jensen.

Stockholm den 4/12 1959.

P.S. Next BIG WAR: SOWJET - CHINA = SPRING 1961!

Dear Sirs,

As you don't know, is the secretary General of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjöld, an secret Kominformagent, an s. secret Agent of Sowjet. At the house of "Aftonbladet" here in Stockholm was it for 2 years ago a fotostatcopy of one letter by the hand of Dag Hammarskjöld which letter shows to 100% the reader of this letter that he, the wrigh-
 ter Dag Hmammarsjöld is an Kominformagent. Written with his own hand and not ~~at~~ with typewriter! I think I can understand how the Sowjetsmen had get him to work for Sowjet. For 2 or 3 years here stand a young man, 21-22 years old at the church of the Pentecostal revival at Rörstrandsgatan and spoke about his former sinful life before he had been a real practically christian. All the Old Members of the community shall hear such "spokings" from the new members. He spoke and told them, that he some times before had been a servant or valet of Dag Hammarskjöld and too, that he had helped him with others things too, that means that Dag was homosexuell and that he, the valet, had been the negativ part. This had, I am sure, the Sowjetmens known and than they had with black-mail got him to do so for them, as they want. His old father, now dead, an real gentleman, had here manny times told peoples that his son, Dag, was too very very fond of - money. Homosexuel is not in the dictionary, but it means that he, Dag, likes men and not women! It is an sickness, from birth in this case, belonging to the hormones, who ar wrong by his parents. When Nikita Chrustjew this summer was on hollidays in Kaukasus at the Sea he was visited there by Dag. Nikita, bloodhound, then took an rowing-boat and together with Dag he rowed in the sea to be quite allone with him there for speakings. Why?? New instructions?? For Laos-case? Instructions to Dag to against the will of Sowjet to do a tripp to Laos himself in order to take controll there and then the newsp, pers had to write that Sowjet was angry of Dag, becuase he had done against Sowjets will or wishes. This tactic in order to make some "fog" for critic yeies. I told Povl Bang-Jensen this in a big letter adressed to him to the Danish Embassy in Washington and I think now, that he had tried to ~~max~~ know more about Dag and his Sowjetmen and therefor Povl was killed with his own revolver after having got something in a cigarett, thea, coffe, some poison. The Drama of the former Palace ~~in~~ at Mayerling in Austria or Bohmia just before the first worldwar was not a suicide or assassination of crown prince Rupprecht and baroness Marie Vetsera. An jewish police-officer shot or killed them both in their sleeping-room in their beds, when sleeping. ~~It~~ He belongs to the body-guards there. It should be an "empty room" in the Middle of Europe and that Stabilisation Power of Dobbblemonarchy Austria - Hungaria should be bursted. The nex shot in the jewish plane, came at Sarejewo, from Gavril Princip, an jewish serbian Student. And - then they, the jews got, what they want, the first worldwar was the fact. Grünspan, another jew, shot the vom Rath in Paris at the German Embassy just after the Konferens in München and he got then, what the secret hand of the jews wanted, the second world war. Our crown prince, Gustav Adolf, too, was killed at Kastrop aeroplance at Copenhagen by an sabotage from an kommunist, who then got asyl at the Sowjet Embassy there and was put away to Moskwa and had nice suppers there and one morning he didn't wake up more, he was dead and couldn't spoke more about his orders and killing. An old lady ~~here~~ here who once was married at the Royal Court at Vienna ~~was~~ with an high chamberlain and knew the right reason but whole the court must make an oath not to tell none about the right things during their whole life after this. She did so, but- spoke in a letter after her dead
 - The marsh, all Tito is ~~not~~ the real Tito, he is dead during the war and thisone is the former chairman of the killer bureau of Stalin and his name is Lebedeff, an sowjet marshall. Compare his dialect, russian, with that of the real Tito who was an Kroat, of another dialect. Do something!! FOR YOUR COUNTRY!

December 31, 1959

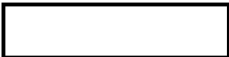
b3

REC-74



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Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Dear 

Your letter dated December 22, 1959, has been received, and I want to thank you for your Holiday Greetings.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to advise that the investigation concerning the matter you mentioned was conducted by the New York City Police Department, and in the absence of any information reflecting jurisdiction on the part of the FBI, it was not possible for us to enter the case. I am, therefore, not in a position to answer your question.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DEC 31 5 31 PM '59
REC'D - READING ROOM
F B I

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

SAW:jab
(3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

December 22/1959

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

PovL
It is rather difficult to separate fact from fiction with regard to the Bang-Jensen episode. There are suggestions that the police bungled or are covering up the truth. On the other hand, it is claimed that it was a simple case of suicide - that murder by Red agents is a fairy tale.

Are you in a position to dispel the fog which surrounds the incident, or is this in an area where security prevents any comments? As a citizen I am disturbed by the possibility that this man lost his life because he had the backbone to stand up for his principles.

Thank you and best wishes for the Holiday Season.

ARG,JR:OP

REC-19

20 JAN 4 1960

mmC
ask 12-31-59
SPW/jah
CRIME RECORDS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

14001

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/5/60

b3

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

ReBulet, 12/10/59.

On 12/14/59, [redacted] Postal
Inspector, Augusta, Ga., advised that [redacted]
[redacted] Augusta, Ga., is rented by one [redacted]

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Reference is made to Bureau letter to
Savannah, dated 10/14/59, entitled "Anonymous Communication
Emanating from [redacted] Augusta,
Ga., Research (Crime Records)" and Savannah letter to Bureau
in reply to this letter dated 10/29/59 and entitled the same.
Savannah letter to Bureau 10/29/59 contains all information
available in Savannah Office concerning [redacted]

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2-Bureau (RM)
1-Savannah

JAD/pbc
(3)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [redacted]
DATE 1/14/60

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category [redacted]
Date of Declassification Indefinite

JAN 13 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

44000

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

In our opinion Povl Bang-Jensen did not commit suicide. Anyone as courageous as he would never take his own life.

We have always been suspicious of the deaths of Secretary of Defense James Forrestal, General George Patton and Senator Joseph McCarthy.

Therefore, we believe it is time for Patriots to take steps to protect themselves.

We have done the following:

We have notified our lawyer that we have no intention of committing suicide. That if we are found dead under peculiar circumstances or should disappear, we want him to insist upon a thorough investigation. To keep at it until the cowardly murderers are exposed and brought to justice.

We urge all Patriots who are fighting to preserve our Republic to do likewise without delay.

A copy of this paper has been sent to the Sheriff of Orange County, Florida, the Chief of Police of Winter Park, Florida, and the head of the F.B.I. in Washington, D. C.

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1 January 1960

REC-79

15 JAN 6 1960

CO
no action
8 CRIME REC
def

60 JAN 17 1960

1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. DeLoach

b6
b7C

SAC, New York [redacted]

January 27, 1960

b3

REC-81 Director, FBI [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

POVL BANG-JENSEN

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
ESPIONAGE

Reference is made to NY letter dated 1/13/60 relative to the captioned subject. Referenced letter pointed out that Bang-Jensen, when interviewed prior to his death, [redacted]

[redacted] on the basis that he promised not [redacted] and referred to an article in "The New York Post" dated 12/23/59 indicating that regular reports had been circulated in [redacted]

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For the information of the New York Office the Bureau, as a result of inquiries at [redacted] [redacted] has been advised that no information is available through [redacted]

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[redacted] referred to in "The New York Post" article, and the Bureau has no information concerning the identities of the diplomats in question. In the event any pertinent information is obtained at a later date concerning Bang-Jensen, you will be promptly advised.

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category [redacted]
Date of Declassification Indefinite

WAA:mst
(5)

NOTE: Poul Bang-Jensen, a Danish subject who committed suicide during the latter part of November, 1959, has been the subject of considerable news indicating that some sinister source was responsible for his death. The most recent development involves an inquiry by [redacted] directed by Senator Dodd of Connecticut for the purpose of attempting to [redacted]

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Bang-Jensen [redacted]

Bang-Jensen was interviewed by the New York Office on 9/2/58 and, although he made reference to this fact, he refused to [redacted] stating that he had [redacted]

He stated that [redacted]

An article in "The New York Post" dated 12/23/59 concerning the Senate investigation of the Bang-Jensen case indicated that [redacted] had learned from the FBI that [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) DATE 12/24/60

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Letter to SAC, New York
Re: POVL BANG-JENSEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the [redacted]
[redacted] We
have checked this matter [redacted]
[redacted] has advised
that to his knowledge [redacted]
[redacted] He added
that this was about the eighth version of the same
story previously heard concerning Bang-Jensen. (u)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 1/13/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 1/14/60

SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

In the syndicated column Washington Report, under by-line of ROBERT S. ALLEN and PAUL SCOTT, which appeared in the "New York Post" on 12/23/59 under the title "Senators Studying Bang-Jensen Case", the following information, in part, was reflected:

"The mystery-shrouded suicide last month of the former UN diplomat Povl Bang-Jensen is taking a sinister turn.

"On the basis of information from authoritative sources, a Senate internal security subcommittee, headed by Sen. Dodd (D-Conn.) is digging into the following sequence of events:

"Several months before Bang-Jensen's death, certain U.S. authorities were advised by him that three Iron Curtain diplomats at the UN were prepared to seek political asylum in this country 'if assured of adequate safeguards.' They had sought Bang-Jensen's help because of their faith in the Danish diplomat as a result of his refusal to divulge the names of Hungarian freedom fighters he had interviewed.

"In telling U.S. authorities about these three potential Iron Curtain defectors, Bang-Jensen requested that their names not be put in writing.

"Dodd has learned from the FBI that the names of these Iron Curtain diplomats were included in three written reports circulated at the State Dept. and among the U.S. delegation at the UN."

Attention is called to NY airtel to the Bureau in this matter, dated 9/3/58, which reflected results of interview of subject by Bureau agents on 9/2/58 at the NYO. In this airtel, it was pointed out that subject had made reference to

When asked to identify the [REDACTED]

(2) - Bureau [REDACTED] (RM)

1 - New York [REDACTED]

JRN:jrn
(3)

REG-87 [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

12 JAN 15 1960

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b7C7
EJCClassified by 1259
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CM

EX-100
JAN 15 1960
CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3

[redacted] and subject would only identify [redacted]

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[redacted] Subject
remained adamant in his refusal to identify [redacted]

The VVO would be extremely interested in the
[redacted] referred to by the subject [redacted]

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[redacted] (u)
Bureau is requested to advise if it has received
any information relative to the [redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. H. Belmont *AWB*FROM : W. A. Branigan *WAB*SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING8-4094
DECLASSIFIED BY SP5 BTJ/bek
ON 06/19/00

DATE: 1/12/60

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - [redacted]

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Gandy _____

Mr. Ingram b6
 b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

The 1/11/60 edition of the "Washington Daily News" under the by-line of Lyle C. Wilson (article attached) referred to the death of Bang-Jensen, former United Nations (UN) employee, and indicated a task force of U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, headed by Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, was conducting preliminary inquiry to determine whether there was any Soviet connection with the death of Bang-Jensen. Wilson's article urged that Robert Morris, who is currently a candidate for the Republican senatorial nomination from New Jersey, be interviewed by the task force. The Director inquired, "Have we thoroughly analyzed all angles of this case?"

We analyzed the Bang-Jensen case and found no basis for an investigation by the Bureau in November, 1959, at the time of his death. We stated our position publicly at that time.

Bang-Jensen was a Danish subject employed by the UN from 1950 until December, 1957. He was suspended and ultimately dismissed from the UN for refusal to turn over documents to the Secretary General relating to the UN inquiry into the Hungarian rebellion. Bang-Jensen based his action on promises to protect individuals he talked to regarding the Hungarian matter. During the UN controversy he charged Dag Hammarskjold and American members of his staff were under Soviet domination. (U)

While under suspension and in connection with efforts to obtain reinstatement at the UN, Bang-Jensen contacted Robert Morris, who was then connected with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. In August, 1958, Morris advised the Bureau that Bang-Jensen indicated he had information regarding [redacted] which he desired to furnish to the Director. Bang-Jensen ultimately agreed to an interview with [redacted] then ASAC, New York Office, in August, 1958. [redacted] made attempts to see Bang-Jensen between 8/18 and 9/2/58 and Bang-Jensen finally agreed to be interviewed on 9/2/58. He declined to [redacted]

[redacted] He claimed reluctant because [redacted]

and he [redacted]

Despite efforts to obtain specifics from Bang-Jensen, [redacted]

Classified by 1259
 exempt from GDS, Category 3
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

WAA:gdsgow

67 JAN 19 1960

REC-69

CONFIDENTIAL

b3

Memorandum Branigan to Belmont
Re: POWL BANG-JENSEN

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

He consistently refused to [redacted] and admitted to ASAC [redacted] that his ultimate objective was reinstatement in the UN. data furnished by Bang-Jensen was disseminated by the Bureau in summaries to [redacted]

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[redacted] Prior to this time in December, 1957, we analyzed data furnished by [redacted] relating to the Bang-Jensen UN controversy and noted that his charges involved matters of an administrative nature within the UN over which the Bureau had no jurisdiction. No request has ever been received from either [redacted] or [redacted] into the allegations of Bang-Jensen, and he presented no information which would warrant investigation by the Bureau. (u)

A further analysis of this case was made in November, 1959, when the suicide of Bang-Jensen was made public and the question raised as to possible Soviet connections with his death. The investigation by the New York Police Department into the circumstances of Bang-Jensen's death, which was closely followed by our New York Office, showed that Bang-Jensen was killed with his own gun which he bought in 1941 while in Washington, D.C., that he left a suicide note and that he had been taking psychiatric treatments and was despondent over his release from the UN. In this connection, it is noted that Robert Morris was among the first individuals to publicly raise the question as to possible Soviet foul play in connection with the death of Bang-Jensen. He has produced no information to substantiate any charge of Soviet foul play in the death of Bang-Jensen.

A reanalysis of this matter now again reflects no basis for investigation by the Bureau. Bang-Jensen made allegations against UN personnel which were nonspecific and refused to disclose [redacted] when he was specifically interviewed on that point. We have no information from informants or available sources indicating that Bang-Jensen's death was engineered by the Soviets and the New York Police investigation clearly reflects that he committed suicide. (u)

b3

ACTION:

The above is for your information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Callahan ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Malone ☒
 McGuire ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Gandy ☒
 Mr. Ingram

Bang-Jensen Controversy

By Lyle C. Wilson

(Note: This is the first of two columns discussing the mystery of the death of the former United States official, Povl Bang-Jensen.)



POVL BANG-JENSEN is dead and gone, his body cremated and the ashes shipped home to Denmark. It just could be that Povl Bang-Jensen will talk louder from the grave than ever he did as a living man.

You remember Bang-Jensen, of course. He was the discharged United Nations official who disappeared last November and whose body was found, finally, in a New York park. Bang-Jensen was listed as a suicide and that was that—or was it?

Bang-Jensen lost his UN job because he refused to give to the UN authorities the names of Hungarians who had discussed with him the Hungarian rebellion. It was as a UN official that Bang-Jensen questioned the Hungarians and it was as a UN official that he promised to protect them by not revealing their names. He and they feared with reason that the communist apparatus would take revenge on them all if the names were revealed.

Bang-Jensen refused to surrender the names because he believed that communist agents in the UN would instantly obtain them and as quickly secretly denounce the Hungarians who had given him their confidence. So he was fired and now he is dead.

Did the communist espionage-police apparatus in the United States have urgent cause to wish Bang-Jensen dead and, if so, did he kill himself, or was he murdered? The Senate Internal Security sub-committee may seek the an-

swers to those questions. Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D., Conn.), heading one of the sub-committee's "task forces," told United Press International that his aides were talking to the writers of 40 or 50 letters received by the sub-committee, each urging that the Bang-Jensen case be investigated. This preliminary exploration will take two or three weeks, whereafter Sen. Dodd will decide whether to summon up Bang-Jensen's ghost.

If Sen. Dodd wants another letter, I hereby contribute one just received by me from Robert Morris, of New Jersey, who was Bang-Jensen's legal counsel. Mr. Morris is campaigning against Sen. Clifford P. Case for New Jersey's Republican senatorial nomination. His letter to me was in response to an inquiry whether the Bang-Jensen case really was important. More important than the Alger Hiss case, was Mr. Morris' estimate. He wrote:

B. Bang-Jensen
 84.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
 The Washington Daily News
 The Evening Star
 New York Herald Tribune
 New York Journal-American
 New York Mirror
 New York Daily News
 New York Post
 The New York Times
 The Worker
 The New Leader
 The Wall Street Journal
 Date

ENCLOSURE

25 JAN 19 1960

JAN 11 1960

Have we thoroughly analyzed all angles of this case?

2

Yes, it is important. In fact the burden of the Bang-Jensen case is more serious than was that of the Hiss case as far as national security is concerned. What Povl Bang-Jensen was trying to tell us was that the secretariat of the United Nations and our foreign intelligence had been penetrated by the Soviets and he was standing by to give us proof. He was let down badly.

"But, in my opinion, even more serious than the security aspect was the fact that in letting down a devoted friend of the United States, we were establishing another precedent of the West trampling on a good man, who spoke for the cause of freedom, to appease evil men who never will be appeased."

Mr. Morris knows as much as any man outside the FBI about communist activities in the United States. He knows much more than he wrote to me about the Bang-Jensen case. Nominated for a talk with Sen. Dodd and his aides—and soon, too:

Robert Morris, of New Jersey.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: 1-15-60

FROM :

~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
IS - RSee Top Serial
Form 4774DECLASSIFIED BY ~~AD 1380~~
ON 1-25-89
289324

Tolson	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Belmont	_____
Callahan	_____
DeLoach	_____
Malone	_____
McGuire	_____
Rosen	b6
Tamm	b7C
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

Reference is made to the enclosed article of Lyle C. Wilson, which appeared in the "Daily News" 1-13-60. Wilson writes concerning the captioned individual who lost his job at the United Nations because he refused to surrender to Dag Hammarskjold the names of Hungarian freedom fighters who had given him information concerning the communist repression of the Hungarian rebellion. A few weeks ago Bang-Jensen disappeared and subsequently was found dead. There has been considerable speculation as to whether he committed suicide or was murdered. Wilson points out that the weekly publication "National Review" has been agitating the Bang-Jensen case and further states that Robert Morris, former of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee served as Bang-Jensen's lawyer. Wilson quotes statements from the "National Review" which directs a strong attack against CIA. According to the "National Review" Bang-Jensen had information concerning espionage within the United Nations and CIA; that the subject had tried to see Allen Dulles on eight occasions, but all in vain.

On 1-14-60 [redacted] mentioned the afore-mentioned article to [redacted]

He advised that [redacted]

[redacted] Based upon information furnished by [redacted] advised there does not appear to be any doubt whatsoever that Bang-Jensen had actually committed suicide. [redacted] has stated that Bang-Jensen never was in possession of information concerning [redacted] but the subject did [redacted]

[redacted] stated that Bang-Jensen [redacted]

Enclosure

SJP/nmn
(6)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

51 JAN 28 1960

EX-117

CLASSIFIED BY SP2/ALM/lag
DECLASSIFY ON 27X
SP3ATJ/DEK 06/14/00
98-4094

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: POVL BANG-JENSEN
IS - R

~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

did confer with [redacted] at which time the subject was actually seeking [redacted] support to take action against [redacted] has also indicated that the only reason that [redacted]

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With regard to the "National Review" [redacted] commented that the [redacted] from this publication are, of course, not new. "National Review" [redacted]

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[redacted] stated that [redacted] that press mention of the Bang-Jensen case seems to be increasing and spreading very rapidly. He stated that either there is really something behind the case not yet uncovered, or certain people are using the case for ulterior motives. In the past two or three weeks [redacted] collected articles from various newspapers and has also received numerous letters from private citizens making reference to the Bang-Jensen matter. Mention of this has been direct or implied [redacted]

ACTION:

The above is being set forth for our guidance and should be evaluated for what it is worth, bearing in mind that the information is [redacted]

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CONFIDENTIAL

36 THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13

Was Bang-Jensen Murdered?

By Lyle C. Wilson



THE testimony of Robert Morris of New Jersey is that Povel Bang-Jensen had proof that Soviet Union agents had infiltrated not only the United Nations secretariat but the U. S. foreign intelligence.

The U. S. foreign intelligence is the Central Intelligence Agency. Allen W. Dulles is CIA's headman. Povel Bang-Jensen was the UN official who lost his job because he refused to surrender to Dag Hammarskjöld the names of Hungarian freedom fighters who had told to him the story of communist repression of the Hungarian rebellion. Now, Bang-Jensen has lost also his life.

Bang-Jensen was listed as a suicide. But, was he? Some persons think not. Some persons suspect that Bang-Jensen had knowledge of Soviet Union espionage operations in the UN and CIA which made the man a real menace to the communist cause.

The smartly edited weekly "National Review" has been agitating the Bang-Jensen case. Robert Morris of New Jersey is interested because he was Bang-Jensen's lawyer. Mr. Morris is a candidate against Sen. Clifford P. Case for New Jersey's Republican senatorial nomination.

"National Review" reported after Bang-Jensen's death that responsible communist escapees had sought thru Bang-Jensen to inform CIA Director Dulles about Soviet espionage in the UN and the CIA. In its Dec. 19 edition, "National Review" said:

"High communist escapees gave Bang-Jensen specific

information about Soviet agents planted in the UN secretariat and in CIA. On eight occasions over a period of months, Bang-Jensen tried to see Mr. Dulles—always in vain. But he did repeatedly, see, in the effort, a subordinate CIA official, who transcribed a report 'for the record' about his dealings with Bang-Jensen.

"What is the real story about this run-around and this report? Is it true that the report leaked thru to the UN secretariat?"

Those two seem to be fair questions today altho they were propounded nearly a month ago. Perhaps "National Review" will ask them again and not merely ask but direct both questions firmly to Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (R., Conn.). Sen. Dodd is a member of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, of which Mr. Morris once was counsel. Staff members now are interviewing 40 or 50 persons presumed to have some knowledge of the Bang-Jensen affair.

After these have been interviewed, Sen. Dodd will decide whether the subcommittee shall inquire into the Bang-Jensen case. Senate investigations have been begun and prosecuted with much vigor on considerably less important leads than two responsible statements that Soviet spies have planted themselves among our own American spies.

Robert Morris and William F. Buckley Jr., editor of "National Review," are responsible, well-informed men. CIA is a sheltered area in the nation's bureaucracy. It makes no reports. Its appropriations are secret. It is unaccountable. If, as charged, the Soviet Union has planted its agents within the CIA, the Kremlin surely knows more of the CIA operation than do American citizens, including members of Congress.

Perhaps Sen. Dodd will want to inquire into that.

SP2-CLM-ny 3-5-94 #3474
SP7 CLM/ACM
11/14/94 2-1826
6/2/94
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-25-89 BY SP1AG/JO
289324

ENCLOSURE

70

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

DATE: 2/2/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
ESPIONAGE [initials]

Re NY airtel, 2/1/60.

Set forth below is a summary of certain dealings the NYO has had over the past ten days or so with [redacted]

The Bureau is well acquainted with [redacted] Bufile 100-341171). These dealings pertained to the case of POVL BANG-JENSEN, a former UN Secretariat employee who was dismissed for "grave misconduct" and who committed suicide in November, 1959.

On 1/20/60 [redacted] advised [redacted] that [redacted] is very disturbed about the recent stories being distributed by the press re POVL BANG-JENSEN.

[redacted] had particular reference to a story written recently by United Press International reporter LYLE WILSON, which directed charges of a "cover-up" to CIA concerning certain facets of the BANG-JENSEN story. The fuel for most of these stories, said [redacted] is being supplied by [redacted]

[redacted] These persons, said [redacted] have been "building a mountain of falsehood on a nugget of factual information" in this case. [redacted] noted that these persons have implied that [redacted] who BANG-JENSEN reportedly stated [redacted]

- 3 - Bureau [redacted] (RM)
(1 - 100-341171)
- 2 - New York [redacted]
(1 - 62-11243)

JRN:caa
(5)

FEB 4 1960

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category [redacted]
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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[redacted] stated that recently [redacted] had received a call from [redacted] in Cincinnati, Ohio, where [redacted] in which it was obvious he was trying to obtain information [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted] to open an investigation of the case.

By letter dated 1/27/60 under subject's caption, the Bureau advised that neither it nor [redacted] had any information available [redacted]

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[redacted] *Kay*

[redacted] stated that [redacted] has [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

As for [redacted] considers him [redacted]

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[redacted] with whom the Bureau is familiar, has a [redacted] said [redacted] and this must be [redacted]

if [redacted]

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As for [redacted] of "National Review", [redacted] finds it puzzling to ascertain what his true purpose is in

[redacted]

printing articles in his publication such as he has in this case. [redacted] referred to a recent article castigating CIA as covering up BANG-JENSEN's attempted contact of ALLEN DULLES, head of CIA, and of the information BANG-JENSEN had concerning infiltration of that agency as well as the State Department and the UN Secretariat. [redacted]

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if BANG-JENSEN had ever been [redacted]

[redacted] But by his procedure of raising these questions in print along with blunt implications of a "cover-up" by CIA, he apparently better serves his ulterior, puzzling motives, said [redacted] What particularly galls [redacted] said [redacted] is the fact that these persons, while claiming to be sympathetic to BANG-JENSEN's cause, are merely using the memory of this "fine, wonderful patriot" to serve their own ends. It is this "appalling fact" that spurs [redacted] to inquire further into the story of BANG-JENSEN to learn the truth of the facts which led BANG-JENSEN to destroy himself.

[redacted] also advised on 1/20/60 that [redacted] had heard from [redacted]

[redacted] that BANG-JENSEN had been given the authority to maintain in his personal confidence the names of 81 anonymous witnesses he had interviewed concerning the Soviet suppression of the Hungarian revolt in 1956. [redacted] said [redacted] was requesting the UN to send [redacted] a copy of this [redacted] and would make it available to the NYO when [redacted] received it.

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On 1/22/60, [redacted] called SA [redacted] to advise [redacted] had received the [redacted] mentioned above and that it bore out what [redacted] had described as "proof" that BANG-JENSEN had been granted "sole authority" for maintaining the list of 81 anonymous witnesses confidential. [redacted] indicated [redacted] wanted the NYO to have a copy of the UN documents. [redacted]

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[redacted]

indicated [redacted] had spoken to Mrs. POVL BANG-JENSEN and the latter had indicated [redacted] had a document written by BANG-JENSEN in 1957, concerning a visit he had had in November, 1957, with one [redacted] and also containing some statements regarding his views on suicide exclaiming his opposition to such action.

On 1/23/60, [redacted] called the NYO and left a message for SA [redacted] to the effect that "the document has arrived" - meaning [redacted] had received the 1957 statement written by BANG-JENSEN. On this date also, [redacted] contacted SA [redacted] and made known to him the general contents of the BANG-JENSEN 1957 memorandum.

On 1/25/60 [redacted] advised SAS [redacted] and [redacted] that [redacted] was [redacted] based on the exclusive information [redacted] the 1957 statement of BANG-JENSEN. [redacted]

[redacted] on the subject of BANG-JENSEN, [redacted] gave the [redacted] a general summary of the 1957 memorandum, reading parts of it.

[redacted] stated [redacted] would provide the SAS with a copy of the 1957 statement of BANG-JENSEN when [redacted] has finished with it and also with a copy of the [redacted] of the facts concerning the case of BANG-JENSEN.

[redacted] was extremely excited about [redacted] [redacted] concerning BANG-JENSEN and [redacted] further indicated that in [redacted] conversations with Mrs. BANG-JENSEN [redacted] had ascertained that Mrs. BANG-JENSEN deplores the way in which "certain people" are attempting to place CIA and the State Department in an unfavorable light as regards this matter. [redacted] said that the BANG-JENSENS knew [redacted] personally and have been in the company of member of the [redacted] In addition, Mrs.

[redacted]

BANG-JENSEN has a very high regard for the FBI, said [redacted] and would be more than willing to talk to a representative of the FBI.

[redacted] was advised that as the matter of BANG-JENSEN stands, the FBI is conducting no investigation and has no jurisdiction in the case, that the matter of BANG-JENSEN's suicide is a matter for the local authorities and his difficulties with the UN Secretariat was a UN matter. She was advised that the FBI would, however, be interested

[redacted]

(u)

On Friday, 1/29/60, [redacted] furnished SA [redacted] with a copy of the 1957 memorandum, as well as copies of [redacted] re the BANG-JENSEN case. Copies of these four documents were furnished to the Bureau by referenced airtel.

As the Bureau is aware, [redacted] has over the years been contacting the NYO and occasionally Bureau officials on various matters that come to [redacted] attention. [redacted] is a vociferous and staunch supporter of the Bureau and there can be little doubt that [redacted] is motivated by a deep sense of patriotism. [redacted] habit of calling agents of the NYO, however, coupled with [redacted] such a phrase as "these facts have been made known by me to proper authorities of the United States Government" tend to indicate that [redacted] seeks official sanction for [redacted] and certainly gives [redacted] working closely with "proper authorities in the United States Government" in those particular matters.

It should be noted that in the contacts with [redacted] [redacted] noted above, the agents neither agreed with the information [redacted] was furnishing nor disagreed with it as they were not in possession of the documents at the time of [redacted] calls or during the first interviews. Nor would they have taken

[redacted]

a position even had they had all the documents. A reading of the facts of the case as set out in the UN documents casts new light on the apparently highly explosive conditions that existed at the UN as a result of BANG-JENSEN's charges and the efforts of the members of the Special Committee on Hungary to resolve their difficulties with BANG-JENSEN. While it is true that these documents present the UN version of the facts, they can not be dismissed simply as a "pack of lies" ([redacted])

b7D

[redacted] described them). It should be noted that the chairman of the Special Committee was a fellow countryman of BANG-JENSEN, Mr. ALSING ANDERSEN of Denmark. Further, it is noted that the general impression the public has received in this case is that BANG-JENSEN's trouble arose from the fact that he would not turn over to the Secretary General a list of names of the 81 anonymous witnesses who had testified before the Committee. According to the UN documents, the issue of the 81 names did not arise until some six months after the Special Committee had issued its report. The issue of the names, thus, appears merely to have compounded the difficulties the UN was already having with BANG-JENSEN over issuance of the report. His later refusal of the Secretary General's order to turn the names over to him apparently proved to be, so to speak, "the straw that broke the camel's back" and culminated in BANG-JENSEN's dismissal from the UN. (u)

b7D

[redacted] contention in [redacted] that the UN's own documents proves BANG-JENSEN alone had been given "sole authority" to maintain the confidential nature of the names of the 81 anonymous witnesses is also open to question. Likewise, [redacted] contention that BANG-JENSEN's visit to the UN Health Clinic (no indication exists that any kind of a medical examination was given him) in November, 1957, could be considered as conclusive of his willingness to undergo a medical examination contradicting the UN's stand that he had refused such a request, is open to question. Indeed, [redacted] notes that when the matter was discussed with BANG-JENSEN, he had advised the Investigating Committee that he was not prepared to voluntarily submit to such an examination. (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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[REDACTED]

The above comments are set out merely for the information of the Bureau and are not intended to cast any reflections on the possible motives, intentions or objectives of either BANG-JENSEN [REDACTED] or the UN. [REDACTED] has [REDACTED] and it is expected [REDACTED] RCM

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 2/1/60 7:25 U

Transmit the following in

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Type in plain text or code)

Via

AIRTEL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

APPROPRIATE ROUTING

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DATE 12/1/60 9:10 AM

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: INSPECTOR

FROM:

SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT:

POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
ESPIONAGE

Enclosed for the Bureau are a copy of

All of the above enclosures were received from

who is

and who is well known to the Bureau, on 1/29/60. The
handwritten notes and the underlining on
were made byAdditional comments concerning the above are being
forwarded to the Bureau by separate communication.3 - Bureau Encls. 4) (RM)
1 - New YorkJRN:jrn
(4)ENCLOSURE
12/1/60
no action
monitored

100-52

FEB 2 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sent

M

Per

Approved: 10 6/8 7/efc

Special Agent in Charge

69 FEB 1 1960 151

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

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b7C
b7D

b7D

b3

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

DATE: 2/12/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 ESPIONAGE [REDACTED] (u)

b7D

The following items of information concerning captioned individual are being submitted for the information of the Bureau and were received from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] with whom the Bureau is familiar:

On 2/10/60, [REDACTED] called SA [REDACTED] to report that [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] named [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had advised [REDACTED] that the subject and [REDACTED] and at that time had [REDACTED] It was for this reason, said [REDACTED] that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BANG-JENSEN when the latter [REDACTED] went on to say that [REDACTED] and that it was [REDACTED] opinion that the subject had [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] during the time [REDACTED] and that [REDACTED] BANG-JENSEN and his later dismissal of him from the UN. (u)

It should be noted that [REDACTED], including the subject, have made allegations [REDACTED] in the past; however, little or no specifics have been forthcoming to substantiate these allegations except to state that [REDACTED] During the interview of subject by Bureau agents, and as furnished to the Bureau by letterhead memoranda, he made allegations of this nature against [REDACTED] but did not indicate that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] further advised on 2/10/60 that [REDACTED] had

- 3 - Bureau [REDACTED] (RM)
 (1-100-341171)
 1 - New York (62-11213)
 1 - New York [REDACTED]

REC-4

JRN:amd
 (5)

CONFIDENTIAL
 Classified by [REDACTED]
 Exempt from GDS, Category [REDACTED]
 Date of De. Classification Indefinite

FEB 15 1960

51 FEB 16 1960

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-11213-109

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3

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called [] on 2/10/60 to see if []
not the subject []
boys and that []
pointed out to [] however, that the subject had []
[]
and that it therefore could be possible. However, the subject
had never told []

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b7D

On 2/11/60, [] advised SA [] that []
had been approached that day by a "respected and reputable citizen" acting on behalf of a group which [] did not name, and requested to []
stated [] wanted to "go on record" with the Bureau concerning this matter and stated [] had declined the flattering request. []
[] said [] told this individual that []
[] can be of greater use to the country and better serve []
country in [] rather than []
wanted the Bureau to know that [] did not seek this honor, that the request was made without any foreknowledge on [] part. []
feels that were [] to accept the honor and [] it
would certainly be said by "some" that [] was capitalizing on []
[] in the BANG-JENSEN case and that []
[] Thus, [] decision was made that [] "is not and will not be a candidate for public office".

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On 2/12/60, [] called SA [] to report that []
[] had just received a call from []
[] told [] that as a result of []
[]
[] to
look into and report all he can find out on the BANG-JENSEN case. He has been in touch with [] of the []
[] and will follow their investigation of the matter closely. He asked [] for [] telephone number which [] gave to him. [] said [] had cautioned [] to be careful of the information he may get from various sources as much of it will be based on little or no fact. [] said [] had in mind particularly []
[] the latter of []

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b7D

[] further stated that [] will have a personal visit with [] within the next few days and would advise SA [] of the results.

Above is submitted for informational purposes.

- 2 - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 2, 1960

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W. C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

b6
b7C
b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POVL BANG-JENSEN

[redacted] confidentially advised me 2-1-60
that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

ACTION: We will follow this matter.

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
ON 3-9-84
JAL/PA# 236,334
RESPECTFULLY,

b6
b7C

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

C. D. DE LOACH

REC- 65

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Belmont

CDD:sak
(4)

*only hope was 22 FEB 15 1960
in the clear in this case*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

50 FEB 17 1960 57

*1 auto
3-15-60
1169*

File

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 4, 1960

FROM :

SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN

cc

Mr. Belmont

Mr. DeLoach

Mr. Branigan

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

Mr. DeLoach's memorandum to [redacted] 2-2-60 advised
 of information received from [redacted] that [redacted]

In this connection, ASAC [redacted] NYO, advised 2-4-60
 that Commissioner Kennedy, New York City Police Department, had
 advised SAC Foster this morning that he had received a request
 from Senator Thomas J. Dodd of the Subcommittee on Internal Se-
 curity, Committee of the Judiciary, for copies of all memoranda
 and findings relating to the death of Bang-Jensen. Kennedy ad-
 vised that he was getting together copies of all such documents
 and was having them brought to Senator Dodd in Washington by a
 member of the police department.

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 b7C
 b7D

ACTION:

DECLASSIFIED BY 58387/DEX
 ON 06/19/00
 98-4099

For information. The NYC Police Department has previous-
 ly shown New York a copy of the report prepared on Bang-Jensen's
 death and this report by the police department places his death as
 a definite suicide. The report shows that Bang-Jensen was killed
 by a .25 caliber bullet fired from his own gun which was found in
 his hand and a suicide note found was determined by the police de-
 partment to have been in Bang-Jensen's handwriting. The police in-
 vestigation showed his death to be a definite suicide and the po-
 lice department has flatly stated this to the press and everyone
 concerned.

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DEM:td (7)

20 FEB 12 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by [redacted]
 Exempt from GDS, Category [redacted]
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

Memo Branigan
 to Belmont
 2/9/60 50 FEB 17 1960

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 9, 1960

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

 1 - Belmont
 1 - Branigan
 1 -

 SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

 Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____ b6
 Trotter _____ b7C
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

This memorandum is written for information purposes and to point out in summary form certain comments that appear in the March issue of True Detective magazine concerning the death of Poul Bang-Jensen, former Danish United Nations employee who committed suicide in November, 1959.

The March issue of True Detective magazine contains an article beginning on page 12 captioned "Mysterious Death of the Danish Diplomat." The article points out the New York police had to decide whether Bang-Jensen's death in the latter part of November, 1959, was suicide or murder and, if it was murder, only the Russians had a good motive.

A review of the material set forth in the article and a comparison of the material with previous newspaper accounts indicate the author obtained the bulk of his material from previous press releases made concerning Bang-Jensen. Bang-Jensen's career in the United Nations is covered, together with his dispute with the Secretary General of the United Nations that led to his ultimate dismissal from the United Nations.

Considerable emphasis is placed on the initial reports showing there was a conflict in the coroner's estimates as to the time of Bang-Jensen's death. No conclusive evidence appears in the article and nothing has been added to information already available regarding the death of Bang-Jensen and the fact it has been officially designated as suicide by the New York police.

The article does bring out in detail the fact that Bang-Jensen, apparently without the knowledge of his wife, consulted three psychiatrists prior to his death. All three of the psychiatrists are quoted as stating Bang-Jensen talked of self-destruction.

ACTION:

EX-133

20 FEB 12 1960

The above is for your information.

 WAA:sen
 (4)

50 FEB 17 1960

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 06/14/94 BY SP3 BTJ/STK

COUNCIL OF ALL-RUSSIAN NATIONALISTS

КОММУНИСТИЧЕСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛИЗМ ЗАПРЕЩЕНО

HOUSE OF FREE RUSSIA
349 WEST 86th STREET
NEW YORK 24, N. Y.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY: 503675/DEK
ON: 06/14/94
9814094

February 6, 1960

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Chief
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

The enclosed invitation will give you the details of our meeting on February 16. We plan to have a short memorial for Mr. Bang-Jensen, and then proceed with our work of organizing a committee to coordinate the work of all anti-communist organizations.

We realize, of course, that it is not possible for you to attend, but we hope that you will want to pass the invitation along to some member of your staff. Please be assured that anyone who may come from the Bureau is most welcome.

It is our intention to try to unite, insofar as is feasible, all groups working in the area of anti-communism. We are not interested in liberal, socialist, or any pro-Marxian factions. We do propose to include anti-communist groups at all levels, educational, political, religious, and national.

With all good wishes to you personally, and to the members of your Bureau, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Chairman

SLK
SJR

NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 19 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

12 FEB 17 1960

RECEIVED

[ESP. SEC. (S)]

DIRECTOR

51 FEB 25 1960

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ENCLOSURE

82
C Disputes Report About Ba Jensen

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WASHINGTON (AP) The Central Intelligence Agency Wednesday night disputed a report that the late Povl Bang-Jensen, Danish diplomat, once tried in vain to see CIA Director, Allen Dulles, to tell him about alleged Soviet espionage.

Col. Stanley Grogan, assistant to Dulles, issued this statement: "Bang-Jensen had a talk with Allen Dulles Dec., 10, 1957. At that time he did not indicate to him that he had any information about Soviet espionage or about Soviet Agents he wished to divulge.

"During this meeting he did not indicate that he wished to have any further meetings with Mr. Dulles although he had ample opportunity to do so."

Col. Grogan added that Dulles is "one of the easiest men in the world" to see about such matters.

The Magazine National Review and others have published reports that on eight occasions over a period of months, Bang-Jensen sought without success to tell of alleged Soviet agents planted in the CIA and the United Nations Secretariat.

Bang-Jensen, onetime U. N. official, was ~~found~~ ~~shot~~ last Thanksgiving Day in a New York park. Police labeled it a ~~suicide~~ but questions have been raised about this finding.

Who believed Mr. Bang-Jensen committed suicide? The Communist and police. They wanted to. It was to their advantage.

53 FEB 25 1960

7 FEB 15 1960

CRIME REC.

EXP. PROC. b3

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]
Monroe, Louisiana

December 9, 1959

72498

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b7C

Mr. Richard Nixon, Vice-president
United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Vice-president Nixon:

What do you attribute the failure at "Cape Canaveral" to?

For weeks I have been thinking of Communist in the defense plants, and intended to write and ask. In a news broadcast a few days ago, Mr. Paul Harvey, said the failure was caused by nothing but "fifth columnist." Remember Clause Fucas (?)? Mr. Harvey pointed out how Mr. Fucas had worked during the last war until he got all the secrets, so don't you think it is time to "clean" them out. Remember how you worked to "get Alger Hiss"? You did not give up until you had him behind bars. If you leave off your presidential activities and get the communist out - even out of the United States, it will be a blessing. I have never understood why they were allowed to stay in the United States anyway. What do they contribute to the society of any country: What businesses do they operate here, other than sabotage, to make a living? And, what do they do with the money they do make if they work and make any?

Mr. Eisenhower promised to "clean up the mess" if he were elected but he has been too busy. Too busy, and that only permitted them to increase in the United States, and they have continued to infiltrate and take over how many little countries, since even the Panmunjon (?) Peace Treaty? So if the United States and the United Nations can't and will not do anything, it needs to be done by an individual or individuals as you did about Alger Hiss - just do not let up.

You might start by getting Mr. Earl Warren, who votes for leniency toward Communist, out of the Supreme Court, and Mr. William Rodgers out of the attorney general's office. If it had been Mr. Rodgers' wife that was raped by a Negro, would he be so anxious to find the white men that killed the Negro - or do you think white men would get rid of a Negro that would rape Mr. Rodgers' wife? I pray it will not happen, but the report is ladies have been warned not to go out in Washington in groups of four or five, much less alone. Mr. Rodgers could do something more important than force punishment on these white men, he could see that sentences are passed on Communist - every one of them for life. They are being investigated all the time, (taking the 5th Amendment) and no punishment.

[redacted] Sincerely yours

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, Ambassador to U. S.
Mr. Dwight Eisenhower, President
Mr. Lyndon Johnson, Senate Leader
Mr. Nelson Rockefeller,

ENCLOSURE

b3
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February 8, 1960

Mr. Richard S. Russell, Senator

Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Russell:

Thank you for your stand against federal registrars or federal voting referees, and especially, federal aid to education. If we only had four-hundred and fifty-eight House and Senate members to support your stand.

We have to admit a few can do very little, but it helps a lot to know that all have not "sunk" to the "agreeable" low of patronizing the communist as Chief Justice Earl Warren of the Supreme Court (United States of America), seems to be doing. And how could he make the decisions he does, with the Constitution what it is, if, the majority of our Congressmen and Senators were supporting the Constitution as we were taught to as, "The Law of The Land." Some of us are sorry you few cannot put these out of the Congress and Senate.

Our State federal judges right here in Louisiana ruling the NAACP was not subject to State laws, one requiring certain groups to file non-communist and non-subversive affidavits for its officers, is an example. (See letter to Vice-president Nixon). If the judges want communist to take over our country, what can be done?

Attorney Gen., Jack Gremillion said he would take it to the Supreme Court. What has anyone gotten by taking a case regarding communist or subversion to the Supreme Court? All I have read, is in favor of the communist.

Last year when the petition, asking for Chief Justice Earl Warren's impeachment, was signed and paraded on the Capitol steps by fifteen hundred people, I thought some steps would be taken, but President Eisenhower would probably defend him as he did Mr. Sherman Adams. Remember? "I can't get along without him." "He has done nothing wrong." So on, so on. Now President Eisenhower is doing the same thing about the defense of the United States. "No one knows as much as "I" do about these things." Is he all for communist Russia taking over the United States? Try and do something about that program.

Sincerely yours

Memorandum

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING [REDACTED]

Classified by 1259
Exempt from GDS, Category 25X0108
Date of Declassification Indefinite

DECLASSIFIED BY 3260/225
06/11/92

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - [REDACTED]

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The purpose of this memorandum is to advise you of the receipt of a letter from [REDACTED] of All-Russian Nationalists, an anticommunist organization in New York, and to recommend that it not be acknowledged.

By letter dated 2/6/60 [REDACTED] forwarded to the Director an invitation setting forth details of a meeting to be held in New York on 2/16/60 at the House of Free Russia. The meeting will include a memorial service for the late Poul Lang-Jensen, former UI employee who committed suicide in November, 1959, and will then be turned to the work of organizing a committee to coordinate work of all anticommunist organizations. [REDACTED] extended an invitation to have a representative of the DNR attend the meeting. He pointed out that it was the intention of the group to attempt to unite all working groups in the area of anticommunism inasmuch as this is feasible.

The plan submitted by [REDACTED] has previously been suggested by him to a number of individuals including the Vice President of the United States. He was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on 1/12/60 at which time he was thanked for his interest in corresponding with the Vice President. On the occasion of this interview, New York Agents observed several folders bearing the names of prominent Government officials and [REDACTED] explained that these folders contained copies of letters he had directed to various officials in his capacity as chairman of the Council of All-Russian Nationalists.

We have no derogatory information on [REDACTED] and New York has previously pointed out that it is not believed that he has any potential value to the Bureau.

CONFIDENTIAL

NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 19 1960

In view of observation of the New York Office that [REDACTED] has apparently collected a number of letters from various Government officials and [REDACTED] it is recommended that the Bureau be kept advised of any further correspondence.

105-25231
FEB 25 1960
DAA: [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: [REDACTED]

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WAS
OK
GRL
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I agree
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

DATE: 2/23/60

b3

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY: SP3 BTJ/DEK
ON: 06/14/00
98-4094SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
ESPIONAGE (u)

ReNYlet, 2/12/60.

On 2/16/60, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that she had had conversations over the previous weekend with [REDACTED] who had been [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] said he had been in contact telephonically with ROBERT MORRIS and had found MORRIS so evasive and vague that [REDACTED] finally concluded that [REDACTED] had little or no factual information concerning the subject.

[REDACTED] stated that it was [REDACTED] considered opinion that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BANG-JENSEN situation, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] felt that [REDACTED]

On 2/17/60, [REDACTED] advised that "The National Review", a conservative weekly in NYC, had an article in its issue dated 2/20/60, which referred to testimony given in executive session during the previous week before the Senate Subcommittee. [REDACTED] said the article noted that this testimony revealed that the subject had information that "the 38th floor at the UN is controlled" by communists (the 38th floor being the executive floor where the high UN officials have their offices) and also that the subject had furnished, prior to his death, information concerning communist infiltration of CIA and the State Department as well as information concerning three Soviet potential defectors at the UN.

On 2/15/60, "The New York World-Telegram" printed an article by United Press International reporter LYLE C. WILSON entitled "Senate Reviving Case of Dead U.N. Official". The article read, in part:

" . . . Did Mr. Bang-Jensen actually have contact with three Russian Communists in the U.N. who wished to desert the Soviet Union for political asylum in [REDACTED]

(3) - Bureau [REDACTED] (RM)
(1 - 100-371171)
2 - New York [REDACTED]
(1 - 62-11243)

REC-46

20 FEB 25 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

ESP. SEC.

51 MAR 7 1960

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-371171

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Classified by 10-59
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite 10/18/78

" Out of that question arises another: Did Allen W. Dulles, chief of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), ever give Mr. Bang-Jensen a proper opportunity to talk about the three Russians and to attempt to arrange for their political asylum in this country?

"CIA asserts that Mr. Dulles gave Mr. Bang-Jensen ample and proper opportunity. Others assert that Mr. Bang-Jensen had substantial information about Communist espionage in the U.S. and the United States, and that he had no chance to tell Mr. Dulles about that, either.

" Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D., Conn.) said his Senate Internal Security subcommittee is investigating the Bang-Jensen case. Facts turned up so far, Sen. Dodd added, are 'very distressing and troublesome'. After the staff has checked all available information, Sen. Dodd will report to the Senate on the Bang-Jensen case. If the Dane's ghost can talk, it will be through that report."

On 2/18/60 [redacted] advised that [redacted] had contacted [redacted]

[redacted] re the information in the article in "The National Review" reportedly given in executive session before the subcommittee. [redacted] said [redacted] advised [redacted] that there has been no executive sessions of the subcommittee regarding this matter and that no testimony has been taken. When [redacted] read the article to him [redacted] told [redacted] that that information had, in his opinion, come from either [redacted]

[redacted] or from [redacted] Bang-Jensen case at the recommendation of [redacted] told [redacted] that MORRIS had previously indicated his desire to [redacted] but that [redacted] had said he would [redacted] as a courtesy to [redacted] however, [redacted] said, he was given the opportunity to state his views to [redacted] in the Senator's office. These views were tape-recorded, but were not given under oath.

[redacted] also told [redacted] that he had talked to the subject at length sometime prior to the subject's death, but that the subject had given him [redacted] had not mentioned [redacted] not had he ever mentioned [redacted]

Concerning the article in "The National Review" [redacted] told [redacted] that [redacted] had gone to [redacted] a week or two ago to have an "off-the-record" discussion with him about this case. [redacted] said [redacted] had

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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[redacted] of the case during the conversations, but [redacted] was certain [redacted] never expected to [redacted]

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[redacted] congratulated [redacted] on [redacted] calm and reasoned handling of the BING-JENSEN case, according to [redacted] and said that he was [redacted]

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[redacted] He stated that he is not certain [redacted] He said he was "appalled" by the [redacted] mentioned above and that while he does not want to say or do anything which would [redacted] in the matter of BING-JENSEN.

on 2/23/60 [redacted] advised that [redacted] had spoken to one [redacted] who [redacted] described as a [redacted] and [redacted] concerning BING-JENSEN. [redacted] said the [redacted] BING-JENSEN. [redacted] said that [redacted] and that [redacted] further wanted to know [redacted] BING-JENSEN [redacted] about the subject.

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Also, on 2/23/60 [redacted] advised that [redacted] had been visited over the weekend by [redacted]

[redacted] BING-JENSEN. [redacted] said these [redacted] were [redacted] [redacted] said the [redacted] [redacted] said that these [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

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Above information is being submitted for the Bureau's information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : [REDACTED]

DATE: April 15, 1960

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by *11259*
 Exempt from GDS, Category 3
 11259
3-9-84
SP7 Mac/jtc
FOIPA# 236324

Captioned individual committed suicide on the outskirts of New York City earlier this year. The New York Police Dept. investigated but found no evidence of foul play. One [REDACTED] persuaded Senator Tom Dodd (D-Conn.) to hire him to investigate this matter for purposes of later holding hearings by Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS). [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] the investigator mentioned above, recently contacted Mr. Belmont relative to discussing this matter. He was referred to my office. On April 13, 1960, [REDACTED] advised me that he had submitted a lengthy report to Sen. Dodd which in his opinion proves that Bang-Jensen met with foul play. He stated that Bang-Jensen strongly felt that [REDACTED] to the [REDACTED] states his investigation has not conclusively proven this fact, however, he feels that [REDACTED] treatment of Bang-Jensen (dismissal of Bang-Jensen from UN) was caused by the fact that [REDACTED] knew that Bang-Jensen was satisfied that he [REDACTED] was a Soviet espionage agent. [REDACTED] stated that Mrs. Bang-Jensen is willing to testify to this fact although, admittedly, she has nothing but suspicion.

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[REDACTED] stated he knew the FBI had talked with Bang-Jensen prior to his death. He stated he would like to have full details of this interview. I told him that we could not make such information available in view of the confidential nature of our files. He inquired whether Bang-Jensen had identified [REDACTED] as a Soviet espionage agent. I told him we could not reveal such information to him.

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Enclosure

- 1 - [REDACTED]
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - [REDACTED]

CDD/emb

(5)

ENCLOSURE

51 MAY 3 1960

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

CONFIDENTIAL

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

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24 APR 27 1960

WAA: fag

1-28-60

F67

DeLoach to [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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I asked [redacted] if he planned to make his report available to the FBI. He stated he would first have to consult Senator Dodd.

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ACTION :

It is suggested that Domestic Intelligence Division analyze [redacted]

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Pin 5/4/15
4/15

[Signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan b6 _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram b7C _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *Alb* **CONFIDENTIAL** DATE: April 22, 1960FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan *WAB*

1 - Belmont 1 -
 1 - 1 - Branigan
 1 - DeLoach 1 -
 1 -

SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (ESPIONAGE) *D & N*

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP-7 mac/ps*
 ON *5/24/84*
2441081

This memorandum sets forth the results of an analysis of

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in our possession were made available
 by [REDACTED] on a confidential basis [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Enclosure
 WAA:fag
 (8)

Classified by *3286008*
 Exempt from GDS, Category *100-373*
 Date of Declassification Indefinite
1/28/84
4-28-60
1064

REC-76

CONFIDENTIAL

51 MAY 3 1960

324

COPY TO DIRECTOR

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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OBSERVATIONS:

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RECOMMENDATIONS:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 1, 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Rosen _____ b6
Mr. Tamm _____ b7C
Mr. Trotter _____ b7D
Mr. W. C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

[redacted] advised me in confidence March 30, 1960.

that [redacted]

ACTION:

It is suggested this memorandum with the attached report be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for information and analysis.

Respectfully,

C. D. DeLoach

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Enclosure

1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. Belmont

CDD:ejp
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ REC-12

62 MAY 4 1960

7 APR 27 1960

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

[REDACTED] *YR*

DATE: 4/5/60

FROM :

A. H. Belmont

cc

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT:

POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - Information concerning

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____ b6
 Tamm _____ b7C
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

A [REDACTED] called me this morning and said that he had been given the job of checking into the Bang-Jensen situation. He said he works out of Senator Dodd's office, Room 432, Old Senate Building, x-4041, and that he is attempting to set forth factual material for the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security so that a determination can be made whether the Bang-Jensen case should be explored further by the committee.

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[REDACTED] said that he had talked to Bob Morris. Morris said that he had checked in with the FBI, and had talked to me, and subsequently the FBI had verified to Morris that Bang-Jensen had talked to the FBI. [REDACTED] wanted to know if we could look over the information furnished to [REDACTED] by Bob Morris and by Bang-Jensen's wife, in order to see if it compared favorably with the information Bang-Jensen had given to us.

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I told [REDACTED] that, of course, we were not in a position to advise him of any information that Bang-Jensen had furnished to the FBI. I suggested, however, that Mr. DeLoach could contact him to look over the material that [REDACTED] has and see if there is any way in which we can be helpful. [REDACTED] said he would appreciate this.

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RECOMMENDATION:

It is noted that Mr. DeLoach secured a copy of this material confidentially from [REDACTED] and we are presently reviewing it. It is recommended that Mr. DeLoach contact [REDACTED] subsequent to this review, dependent upon the results of said review.

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AHB:CSH (5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10/1/00 BY 1043

REC-11

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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7 APR 27 1960

59 MAY 4 1960

112

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 7, 1960

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Parsons

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 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]

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 SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (ESPIONAGE)

This memorandum is prepared to set forth the results of an
 analysis of [Redacted]

b7D

It is known that Senator Dodd, a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, hired an investigator some time ago to look into the Bang-Jensen matter and that he ultimately decided that no credence was to be given to the allegations that Bang-Jensen had been assassinated by the Soviets.

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On April 5, 1960, [Redacted] telephonically contacted you and advised that he had been working on the Bang-Jensen case out of Senator Dodd's office; that he had talked to Bob Morris about the Bang-Jensen case; and he would like for the Bureau to look over the material Morris had furnished him to see if it compared favorably with information Bang-Jensen had given the Bureau. He was advised that we were not in a position to furnish him any information that Bang-Jensen had given the Bureau but that Mr. DeLoach could contact him and look over the material to see if there was any way in which we could be helpful.

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EX-105

REC-41

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An examination of the material furnished to Mr. DeLoach by [Redacted] on a confidential basis indicates that [Redacted]

Classified by 1259
 Exempt from GDS Category 3
 Date of declassification 10/13/78

WAA:sen (6)

50 APR 29 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: POVL BANG-JENSEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3

OBSERVATIONS:

We have previously taken the position that the Bang-Jensen case was an administrative matter over which we had no jurisdiction and we declined to become involved in any investigation of his death. b3 This position was based primarily on the fact that we interviewed Bang-Jensen a year prior to his death at which time he refused to furnish information concerning [redacted]

[redacted] At the same time, he made numerous unsubstantiated charges against the [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the above, it is recommended that Mr. DeLoach contact [redacted] investigator for Senator Dodd, and make arrangements to review the material to which [redacted] referred in his telephonic contact of April 5, 1960. Upon completion of the review, appropriate recommendations will be made as to comments that should be made to [redacted]

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b7C

Wof
Wof
AB

Done
4/13/60 -
in memo
prepared
4/14/60 -

4/10/60
has not furnished
report - feel DeLoach
memo. - Therefore
we are in red
positions to Government
we continue
WAA

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : [REDACTED]

DATE: June 9, 1960

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
INQUIRY BY SENATOR JAMES EASTLAND
(DEMOCRAT - MISSISSIPPI)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-9-84 BY JALPA # 236,334

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____

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This afternoon, Inspector [REDACTED] received a call from [REDACTED] office of Senator Eastland, stating that the Senator would like to see Mr. DeLoach, at once. [REDACTED] explained that DeLoach was out of town; however, SA [REDACTED] who knows Senator Eastland, immediately went to the Senate and at the Senator's request got him off the floor.

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b7C

Senator Eastland said that Senator Dodd of Connecticut was all worked up over the Bang-Jensen case and for his guidance he would like to know if the FBI had conducted an investigation of Bang-Jensen's death.

[REDACTED] told the Senator that we had not conducted any investigation, that the matter was investigated by the New York City Police Department and that as a result of this investigation it was ruled that Bang-Jensen had committed suicide.

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The Senator wanted to know that if Bang-Jensen had been killed by Soviet Agents wouldn't the FBI investigate it. [REDACTED] told him, of course, that this would still be a local matter but that we naturally would have high intelligence interest in the matter.

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The Senator was most appreciative and wanted to know if we could have some type of memorandum prepared which would set forth the basic facts in the matter.

- 1 - [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - [REDACTED]

ECK:mlw (5)

EX 103

[REDACTED]

JUN 17 1960

REC-77

(See RECOMMENDATION next page)

CORRESPONDENCE

b3
b6
b7C

64 JUN 20 1960

DeLoach to memo

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Domestic Intelligence Division immediately draw up a blind memorandum (unwatermarked paper) setting forth the basic facts in the Bang-Jensen matter and that it be furnished to Senator Eastland on a confidential basis. This should be handled as soon as possible.

EASTLAND HAS BEEN
VERY HELPFUL AND
WE SHOULD DO THIS IT SEEMS.

DeLoach

For [unclear]
[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

WCC
2/10

W.A.

V.

[Signature]

yes.
[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 10, 1960

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - [redacted]
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Branigan
 1 - [redacted]

SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____ b6
 Trotter _____ b7C
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that the attached blind memorandum (unwatermarked paper) setting forth basic facts in the Bang-Jensen case be furnished to Senator Eastland on a confidential basis.

A memorandum dated June 9, 1960, from Mr. DeLoach to [redacted] advised that Senator Eastland requested a memorandum which would set forth basic facts concerning Povel Bang-Jensen in view of the fact that Senator Dodd of Connecticut was worked up over the Bang-Jensen case and urging some investigation into the matter. Bang-Jensen is a former United Nations employee who committed suicide in New York in November, 1959. His death brought charges from many sources that he was possibly murdered by Soviet agents. We have previously stated in response to public inquiry that no investigation into the Bang-Jensen matter was being conducted by the Bureau inasmuch as there was no evidence to support the charges of foul play by the Soviets against Bang-Jensen.

The attached memorandum contains information taken from public source material concerning Bang-Jensen except for the portion of the memorandum which refers to an interview of Bang-Jensen in September of 1958. This information was included because of the fact that public comment has previously been made to the effect that Bang-Jensen had talked to the FBI prior to his death.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the summary be furnished to Assistant Director DeLoach for delivery to Senator Eastland in accordance with the recommendation that appeared in the June 9, 1960 memorandum.

Enclosure

WAA:smst
 (7)

Classified by 1253
 Exempt from GDS, Category 3
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

CONFIDENTIAL

JUN 17 1960

b6
 b7C

b3

June 13, 1960

POVL BANG-JENSEN

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Poul Bang-Jensen was born April 6, 1901, in Copenhagen, Denmark. During World War II he served as an attache at the Danish Legation, Washington, D. C., and became attached to the United Nations Secretariat in April, 1950. While he was employed on the staff of the United Nations Bang-Jensen served as a member of a United Nations Special Committee on Hungary in connection with the investigation of Soviet suppression of the Hungarian revolt in 1956.

In December, 1957, Bang-Jensen was suspended from his position at the United Nations ostensibly because he refused to turn over to the Secretary General of the United Nations official documents of the United Nations Special Committee on Hungary. The controversy between the Secretary General and Bang-Jensen became public at this point and was allegedly built around the refusal of Bang-Jensen to make available to the Secretary General of the United Nations a list of the names of 31 witnesses from whom he had obtained information with the promise that their identities would be protected. Bang-Jensen, in public announcement, stated that these persons feared reprisals by the communists against relatives if their names became public. The list was ultimately burned in public by Bang-Jensen in order to protect the witnesses.

A three-man committee was established at the United Nations to decide the fate of Bang-Jensen insofar as his future employment at the United Nations was concerned. In July, 1958, the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjold, informed Bang-Jensen that his employment at the United Nations had been terminated, and Bang-Jensen held a press conference announcing the action that had been taken against him by the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Bang-Jensen continued his efforts to obtain reinstatement at the United Nations until the time of his death in November, 1959. The Secretary General of the United Nations took the position in public statements that the action against Bang-Jensen was a simple case of disciplinary action for insubordination while the supporters of Bang-Jensen, including representatives of Hungarian refugees, charged that Bang-Jensen was being punished unfairly because of his action in protecting witnesses against the Soviets in Hungary.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IAA:met (8)

Cover memo Branigan to Belmont prepared by IAA:met on 6/10/60, same subject.

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6/10/60
94-4074

2559
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Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

- Tolson
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Belmont
- Callahan
- DeLoach
- Malone
- McGuire
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- Sullivan
- Room

Poul Bang-Jensen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Bang-Jensen obtained employment after his dismissal at the United Nations with a private organization known as CARE, which organization was engaged in furnishing aid to people in needy areas of the world. On November 26, 1959, public announcement appeared of the death of Bang-Jensen in New York and the announcement indicated he had apparently committed suicide. A subsequent investigation by the New York Police Department resulted in the conclusion that Bang-Jensen committed suicide with a 25 caliber automatic that he purchased while he was employed at the Danish Legation in Washington, D. C.

It was determined that Bang-Jensen had consulted psychiatrists subsequent to his dismissal from the United Nations and he was reportedly despondent because of his failure to obtain reinstatement as a political officer at the United Nations. A suicide note addressed to his wife was found in his possession. However, a major controversy developed as to exactly when Bang-Jensen actually died. This was based on reports in connection with the investigation of his death indicating that he had been dead less than 24 hours although Bang-Jensen had been missing from his home for several days. The ultimate decision of the medical examiners and the results of the New York Police investigation into the death of Bang-Jensen led to a verdict that Bang-Jensen committed suicide.

Subsequent to the death of Bang-Jensen, allegations were publicly made from various sources to the effect that Bang-Jensen had met with foul play at the hands of Soviet agents because he was aware of Soviet domination of high officials of the United Nations, including [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] an American citizen.

Prior to the death of Bang-Jensen, he was interviewed in September, 1958, regarding [REDACTED]

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b7C

[REDACTED] He was also requested to furnish the [REDACTED] according to Bang-Jensen, [REDACTED] He refused to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This information is in the possession of the appropriate agencies of the United States Government. (S)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ ()
Mr. Mohr _____ ()
Mr. Parsons _____ ()
Mr. Belmont _____ ()
Mr. Callahan _____ ()
Mr. DeLoach _____ ()
Mr. Malone _____ ()
Mr. McGuire _____ ()
Mr. Rosen _____ ()
Mr. Tamm _____ ()
Mr. Trotter _____ ()
Mr. W. C. Sullivan _____ ()
Mr. Ingram _____ ()
Miss Gandy _____ ()

See Me _____ ()
Note and Return _____ ()
Prepare Reply _____ ()
For Your Recommendation _____ ()
What are the facts? _____ ()
Remarks: _____

ENCLOS

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

51 JUN 27 1960

DECLASSIFIED BY 58367 JHEX
ON 06/19/00
98-4099

20 JUN 22 1960

ESP. SEC.

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AMERICAN OPINION

In this number

THE ~~BANG~~-JENSEN TRAGEDY

A Review

Based On The Official Records

by

Julius Epstein

(In *Opinion* (p. 5-11))

AN INFORMAL REVIEW

Volume III Number 5

MAY 1960

50¢

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CONTENTS — MAY, 1960

The Bang-Jensen Tragedy

A Review
Based On The Official Records
by
Julius Epstein

May 19, 1960

Dear Reader:

We had expected to receive Mr. Epstein's manuscript on the Bang-Jensen case the latter part of March, or by early in April at the latest. We actually received it yesterday.

As a consequence this issue is very late. It will be followed almost immediately by the June number, which may in fact be mailed to you in the same envelope. But we are glad that we waited — even though impatiently — nevertheless. We believe you will be too.

For one reason, Mr. Epstein is a professional and an expert at digging into the more nefarious instances of Communist and pro-Communist criminal activities — as proved by his part in exposing the truth about the Katyn Forest Massacre, and in exposing the comparatively little that has yet been revealed about the even more infamous forced repatriation, of refugees from Communism, after World War II. Obtaining access to many documents never before published, nor even quoted in print, he has presented the known facts of the Bang-Jensen case in such manner as to reveal all the elements of a powerful tragedy by Euripides, or Racine.

But the Bang-Jensen affair, as a part, is greater than its whole. For this study by Epstein becomes a case history of all the sophistry, subversive practices, utter lack of humane or civilized standards, and general rotteness which permeate the United Nations through and through. It shows that, despite the large number of noble and idealistic men and women, dedicated to the theoretical principles of the United Nations, who

(Continued on inside back cover)

(Continued from inside front cover)

are still working their hearts out in trying to metamorphose a monstrous deception into the reality of their dreams, the actual organization is hopelessly venal, immoral, and degraded *at every level*. It also shows—that the driving force behind every act and every decision of importance is a determination to help the Communists and harm their enemies.

This study should be of especial interest, and should serve as a particular warning, to the Liberals everywhere; to those misguided idealists who think they can safely and justifiably “work with” the Communists, for the achievement of that beautiful socialist world which they consider so desirable. For Bang-Jensen was a Liberal, as well as a most sincere and honorable “servant” of the United Nations, and believer in its professed objectives. His various lawyers were all outstanding and even famous Liberals. Yet he and his lawyers became as worms, to be crushed by a brutal heel or scuffed aside by a booted toe, when Bang-Jensen insisted on raising moral principles across the path of Communist purposes. Not all of the “liberal” lawyers in New York, working together, could have saved Bang-Jensen, once Dag Hammarskjöld had made it clear to his sycophantic subordinates that Bang-Jensen was marked for destruction. And when the time comes — as inevitably it must for every honest Liberal — that the Communist ways and the Liberal ways divide, no tireless amount of former service on any “united front”

will save any Liberal from the same tragic fate suffered by Bang-Jensen.

Probably the greatest single asset the Communists have, in the whole world today, is — something we have pointed out many times before — the inability of the fundamentally decent American mind even to conceive of the kind of enemy with which we have to deal. In this restrained and factual record of how pro-Communist forces mercilessly closed in on Bang-Jensen, and of the brazen lies and ruthless methods which they used, Julius Epstein may have helped just a tiny bit in bringing that desperately needed understanding a little nearer. If so, his work will have been doubly worth while. Besides giving to a growing audience the deserved truth, about one steadfast martyr for human honor and decency, he may have turned on a more far-reaching light of tremendous importance.

And one thing is certain. If the American people ever do wake up to what is happening to them, and how, or if they ever come to realize what the United Nations is designed to accomplish and what it is really like, that army of slippery Soviet stooges now so arrogantly running the show will need to scurry homeward fast. Our apathy is extreme, and our patience seemingly inexhaustible. But there are ends to all moods, and limits to all endurance.

We hope that this mildly told story will make you very angry.

Sincerely,

Robert Welch

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THE BANG-JENSEN TRAGEDY

A Review Based On The Official Records

by

JULIUS EPSTEIN

DURING THE FIFTEEN YEARS of the United Nations' existence, nothing has shed more light on the organization's character than the case of Paul Bang-Jensen, the Danish Deputy Secretary of the United Nations Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary.

The case, still wrapped in deep mystery, will continue to plague the United Nations' Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjöld, as well as its Secretariat, for years to come. This will be due to the fact that the United Nations — whether undeservedly or not — had gained tremendous prestige among peoples of the world who believed that it can do no wrong. But the same people who held such opinion have been shocked no end by the destruction of a man whose "crime" was: (1) having promised Hungarian witnesses, to Khrushchev's and Kadar's atrocities in Hungary, that he would keep their names a secret from Mr. Hammarskjöld and the rest of the Secretariat, in order to protect their friends and relatives still living in Hungary; and (2), having faithfully kept his promise.

It is far too early to tell the whole story of this sordid affair. Too many things are still unknown, too many documents are still not available, and too many people, within and without the United Nations, are afraid to tell

the truth about what they must know about the case.

One of the mysteries still not solved (there is little probability that it ever will be solved) concerns the question: Did Paul Bang-Jensen commit suicide or was he murdered? This question cannot be answered until we know where he was and what he did during the thirty to forty-eight hours before his body was found in a park, near his home at Lake Success, L.I., N.Y. Why did he not contact his wife during those hours? Was he kidnapped, put under some drug like scopolamine, or perhaps hypnosis? Was he forced under such circumstances to write the suicide note, later found in his pocket. These possibilities cannot be dismissed lightly.

There is at least one strong indication that the death of Paul Bang-Jensen was not brought about by suicide. In a memorandum of November 30, 1957, addressed to his friends and his wife, Bang-Jensen had given them explicit assurances:

"My wife, who has been a calm, courageous and clear-minded advisor and who, like me, first was greatly amused about the call from Dr. Sze (the chief of the U.N. Health Clinic who had been asked by the Secretariat to give his opinion on Bang-Jensen's state of mind, and who gave him a clean bill

The Bang-Jensen Tragedy

of health), has later begun to worry about this story which she connects with certain other facts. She fears, now that it is clear that I will not retreat, that the circles outside the Secretariat, *ultimately* (emphasis his) responsible for the sabotage, might have decided that it is necessary to risk having me disappear out the window, or similarly, in 'a fit of depression.'

"I do not think so myself, because I believe that those circles will realize that I have taken safeguards to assure that the proper authorities would receive the documentary proof about what has been going on in the Secretariat.

"My wife has, nevertheless, insisted that I should inform a few of my friends, that under no circumstances would I commit suicide. I have done so, though reluctantly, since I fear my friends might think I am getting a little dramatic.

"My wife has also asked me to write this memorandum to her, and to make it clear also in this, that under no circumstances whatsoever would I ever commit suicide. This would be completely contrary to my whole nature and to my religious convictions. If any note was found to the opposite effect in my handwriting, it would be a fake." Signed "Povle Bang-Jensen, Lake Success, 30 November 1957."

Under normal conditions, we should assume that Paul Bang-Jensen, having solemnly excluded the possibility of suicide, would have referred to this memorandum in his final suicide note if he ever felt himself forced to change his mind. Because he must have known very well that his friends would immediately suspect foul play if his body was found with a suicide note, penned in his own handwriting. They would

rightly suspect foul play, because he had so carefully warned them against such an occurrence. It must be further assumed that he would have included in his suicide note a reference to this earlier memorandum, in order to protect anybody against the suspicion of having murdered him, a suspicion necessarily created by that memorandum. Bang-Jensen did nothing of the sort. Doubts, therefore, are not unjustified. Some of Bang-Jensen's friends have advanced the theory that he was so upset in his last hours that he simply forgot his memorandum of November 30, 1957. On the other hand, he was not too upset to write a suicide note, which was found in his pocket. There is not the slightest doubt about the identity of the handwriting.

The first Police protocol spoke of "apparent suicide." It is signed by Lt. Paul E. Girardin, desk officer, Grand Central Parkway Precinct. It is addressed to "Medical Examiner, Queens County." The Medical Examiner was Dr. Richard Grimes, who also performed the autopsy. The autopsy report, under the date of November 26, 1959, the day the body was found, says: "CAUSE OF DEATH: GUNSHOT WOUND OF THE HEAD; SUICIDE."

Bang-Jensen's friends rightfully insist that as long as nothing is known about his last thirty to forty-eight hours, during which time he only spent about six dollars, the suicide thesis should not be accepted without a big question mark. Mrs. Bang-Jensen shares this opinion. It seems to be a reasonable contention, especially in view of the well known practices of Communist agents who have more than once staged quite natural looking suicides. And

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AMERICAN OPINION, Belmont 78, Massachusetts

The Bang-Jensen Tragedy

- June 7, 1958: Bang-Jensen counters by stating that he is unable to do so without the production of the requested documents, necessary for his defense.
- June 14, 1958: Bang-Jensen submits to the Secretary General his most detailed memorandum, a quintessence of his defense, outlining his allegations concerning the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary and his various protests against the persistent violation of the principle of "due process of law."
- July 3, 1958: The Secretary General notifies Bang-Jensen of his dismissal for misconduct.
- August 29, 1958: Bang-Jensen files his appeal to the Administrative Tribunal. It contains twenty five specific charges.
- December 5, 1958: The Administrative Tribunal pronounces its judgement: Bang-Jensen's appeal to the Tribunal is dismissed.
- November 26, 1959: Bang-Jensen is found dead in a Park in Queens County, New York.
- January 1, 1960: In the absence of the Secretary General, the Secretariat issues a "fact sheet" on the Bang-Jensen case, suddenly stating that he was not dismissed for refusing "to divulge" the names of the Hungarian witnesses.
- March 3, 1960: The Secretary General, confronted with the contradiction between the "fact sheet" and his own letter of dismissal to Bang-Jensen of July 3, 1958, in which he had stated that Bang-Jensen was dismissed for — among other reasons — his refusal to surrender the list of witnesses, declares that there is no contradiction between the two official U.N. documents.

The Bang-Jensen Tragedy

whether Bang-Jensen's death was technically suicide or murder, one thing is clear beyond the shadow of any reasonable doubt: He died as a result of his solemn pledge given to the Hungarian witnesses not to make known their identities, not even to Mr. Hammarskjöld, and as the result of his relentless fight to stop what he considered to be sabotage against the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary. It was this pledge which he was willing to honor under all circumstances, and his increasing but hopeless fight against Communist infiltration into the United Nations, which led to his dismissal and ultimately to his death. Whether or not that death was actually precipitated by his known intention of disclosing the names of Communist agents in the American personnel of the United Nations staff is not our province to discuss, because we are dealing here with what can be established from the official records.

While many important facts and details of the Bang-Jensen case are still unknown, and some of them probably will be unknown forever, much can be revealed. In any case, enough to form a picture of the most important developments, enough to put the blame where it belongs. I am grateful for this opportunity to do this and I have to thank for this opportunity several persons within and without the United Nations Secretariat who allowed me to see and to study certain documents, not yet available to the public.

II

THE DRAFT REPORT

ON JANUARY 10, 1957, the General Assembly established the so-called Special Committee on the Problem of Hun-

gary. The officially stated purpose of the Committee was to provide the General Assembly of the United Nations with the "fullest and best available information regarding the situation created by the intervention of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, through its use of armed force and other means, in the internal affairs of Hungary as well as regarding developments relating to the recommendations of the Assembly on this subject." It was composed of the representatives of Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Tunisia, and Uruguay. The Governments of these states appointed as their representatives the following diplomats:

Australia: Mr. K. C. O. Shann
Ceylon: Mr. R. S. S. Gunewardene
Denmark: Mr. Alsing Andersen
Tunisia: Mr. Mongi Slim
Uruguay: Professor Enrique

Rodriguez Fabregat.

The Secretary General appointed the staff: Mr. W. M. Jordan, principal Secretary of the Special Committee; and Mr. Paul Bang-Jensen, Deputy Secretary. The first session was held in New York on January 17, 1957. The Committee elected as its Chairman Mr. Alsing Andersen, and Mr. K. C. O. Shann as Rapporteur.

The Special Committee on Hungary then began immediately with its work. Thirty-five witnesses were heard at U.N. Headquarters in New York. The Committee then proceeded to Europe. From March 11 to April 16, 1957, the Committee held hearings, first at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva and later in Rome, Vienna, London, and again in Geneva. One hundred and eleven witnesses were heard altogether: 35 in New York, 21 in Geneva, 16 in Rome, 30 in Vienna and 9 in London.

The Bang-Jensen Tragedy

It was during the hearings in Europe that Bang-Jensen became aware of certain strange practices which he described as "sabotage." There were prospective witnesses to be heard by the Committee who, however, never were heard. Why?

Bang-Jensen did not keep quiet. He complained about this and other facts — for instance about the use of a Soviet citizen and a Yugoslav as guards — to the staff of the Committee as well as to its members. This, in turn, created almost from the beginning an outspoken animosity against him. Moreover, he frequently violated the most sacred rule of bureaucracy by going over the head of his immediate superior, the British Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Jordan. From this moment on, the battle was joined.

On June 4, 1957, the Special Committee on Hungary adopted its draft report. On that day, Paul Bang-Jensen wrote a confidential memorandum to Mr. T. G. Narayanan, the U.N. officer in charge of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, in which he openly complained about the many errors in the draft which the Committee's Secretary, Mr. Jordan, had refused to bring to the Rapporteur's attention. This amounted to an official declaration of war against Mr. Jordan, the Secretary of the Committee. The memorandum follows:

"The members of the Committee and its Rapporteur, Ambassador Shann, are unaware that the report, as adopted, contains several dozens of errors of fact, which the Secretary of the Committee, in spite of my insistence, has refused to call to the Rapporteur's attention. With regards to questions of form and presentation, I have felt that I, as Deputy Secretary, should leave these and other

questions of judgement to Mr. Jordan and the Rapporteur. I have felt, however, that it was my duty to call indisputable errors of fact to Mr. Jordan's attention, and that it, in my opinion, was his duty, as I have repeatedly stated to him, to let me show him the record, if there is any doubt in his mind, and then call the errors to the Rapporteur's attention."

There can be no doubt that Bang-Jensen was only doing his duty. The underlying reason for his endeavors to call the Committee's attention to those errors of fact in the Draft Report was his fear that if printed in the final report, they "would shake the general confidence in the reliability of the report and in some cases embarrass the members of the Committee."

This quote from one of Bang-Jensen's earlier memoranda shows how much he was concerned with the reputation of the United Nations and its Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary. As we shall repeatedly see, again and again he wanted to protect the Secretary General, the Secretariat, and the members of the Special Committee, against any later reproaches of having been neglectful in the foremost duty of accuracy in an official U.N. Report of tremendous importance. Being denied the right to bring errors of fact to the attention of the Committee must have caused a deep worry in his mind. That he was denied this right cannot be doubted. He himself, in that same memorandum of June 4, 1957 to Mr. Narayanan, stated this fact as follows: "The Secretary (Mr. Jordan) repeatedly has refused to call errors of fact, well known to him, to the Rapporteur's attention and he has ordered me not to speak to the Chairman and the Rapporteur

The Bang-Jensen Tragedy

- February 19, 1958: Bang-Jensen is notified by the Office of Personnel that charges of grave misconduct would be filed against him to be investigated by the Joint Disciplinary Committee.
- March 4, 1958: Bang-Jensen applies for the right to be represented by independent counsel, and for the right to access to all documents necessary for his defense.
- April 9, 1958: Bang-Jensen, in a memorandum to Andrew Cordier, enumerates eighty-seven items on which he requests documents.
- May 10, 1958: Bang-Jensen files an appeal with the Joint Appeals Board, contesting the following administrative decision:
 1. Failure to produce documents requested by him on April 9, 1958.
 2. Failure to allow him time to find and instruct counsel for the preparation of his answer.
 3. Failure "to make certain" that his case should not be dealt with in the Disciplinary Committee until the facts had been completed and, in particular, while his appeal was pending before the Joint Appeals Board.
- May 29, 1958: The Joint Appeals Board reports to the Secretary General that it is not competent to consider Bang-Jensen's appeal.
- June 3, 1958: Bang-Jensen notifies the Joint Disciplinary Committee that he will appeal to the Administrative Tribunal.
- June 5, 1958: The Joint Disciplinary Committee unanimously finds that Bang-Jensen should be dismissed for misconduct.
- June 6, 1958: The Secretary General forwards the report of the Joint Disciplinary Committee to Bang-Jensen, giving him one week to answer the charges in the committee's report.

TIME TABLE OF THE BANG-JENSEN CASE

January 10, 1957:	The General Assembly establishes the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary.
June 7, 1957:	The Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary approves the final draft of its report without the changes so strongly urged by Bang-Jensen.
August 16, 1957:	Bang-Jensen is relieved of his duties as Deputy Secretary of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary and returned to his regular tasks in the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs.
October 9, 1957:	A State Department inquiry is addressed to the Secretary General concerning a Hungarian refugee who had testified before the Special Committee. (Never before that day was Bang-Jensen requested — and later "instructed" to hand over the list of the eighty-one Hungarian witnesses.)
December 4, 1957:	Bang-Jensen is suspended as an employee of the U.N. Secretariat (With full pay.) The Secretary General appoints the Gross Committee. It worked from December 6, 1957 until February 7, 1958.
December 21, 1957:	The Gross Committee issues its first Interim Report and releases it to the press.
January 15, 1958:	The Gross Committee issues its second Interim Report and releases it to the press.
January 24, 1958:	The burning of the list of eighty-one Hungarian witnesses in a sealed envelope takes place on the roof of the U.N. building in New York.
February 8, 1958:	The Gross Committee issues its final Report, with a recommendation of Bang-Jensen's dismissal. The Report was not released to the press, but was the subject of a press conference.

The Bang-Jensen Tragedy

about the report, even in his presence."

This gag-rule, in particular, appeared so repulsive to Bang-Jensen as to disturb him very much. Two days after he had written his memorandum to Mr. Narayanan just quoted, he wrote another one to Mr. Hammarskjöld, marked "For the Eyes of the Secretary-General Only!" In it, setting aside any protocol against going over the heads of his immediate superiors in the Committee as well as in the Secretariat, Bang-Jensen carried his complaints of deliberate sabotage to the highest forum in the United Nations, the Secretary General himself. He wanted to be sure that the Secretary General knew all about the sabotage going on in the Committee, and about the factual errors in the Draft Report. He also wanted to protect himself against any future reproach from Mr. Hammarskjöld's side in the well known vein: "Why didn't you tell me?" After explaining verbally the nature of the sabotage to Mr. Andrew Cordier, Executive Assistant to the Secretary General, Bang-Jensen wrote to Mr. Hammarskjöld as follows:

"Mr. Cordier will no doubt have reported to you our conversation this morning and explained that the situation is considerably more serious than I found it wise to spell out in my memorandum. It is a methodical attempt to suppress certain essential facts, and to insert erroneous facts and contradictions in the report, particularly in the key chapter. I offered to give Mr. Cordier all the evidence, if desired about these efforts which are both consistent and flagrant. All errors and omissions, all point the same way, except one small one which might be a little unfair to Mr. Kadar. (I was, however, told this evening that that one is being cor-

rected.) That accumulation of errors of fact and contradictions are bound to undermine the authority of the report.

"The situation, indeed, is very delicate. Sabotage of the Committee of various kinds has gone on from the very beginning. For instance, a number of efforts were made to prevent the Committee from hearing certain witnesses. At times these efforts were extremely clumsy, and I know that in one case several officers of the staff began to realize what was taking place. Some of the many people working on the report know. There is, therefore, reason to fear when errors, contradictions, and omissions are pointed out after the report is published, it will soon be known around the building and to the press that these errors of fact were pointed out in advance, but that it, strangely enough, in spite of all efforts, was impossible to make anybody spend the few minutes it would take to look at the record and find out whether it was a tired man's wild assertions or they were actually errors of fact. This will seem the stranger, I am afraid, since the report, factual as it is, is politically explosive. Outsiders would undoubtedly think that the utmost care would be taken to assure that all the facts are correct."

By writing this to Mr. Hammarskjöld, Bang-Jensen knew that he was doing something that must appear silly or quixotic to many of his colleagues since, as he wrote, "we are rarely thankful, although we should be, to the person who has courage enough to bring unpleasant information to our attention." Nevertheless, he did not hold back any of the "unpleasant information." Completely without regard for the fact that his behavior must make

himself immensely unpopular with the members of the Special Committee on Hungary as well as with the Secretary General, Bang-Jensen did not shrink from what he considered to be his duty. He even went so far in his memorandum "For the Eyes of the Secretary-General Only!" as to tell Mr. Hammarskjöld that Mr. Jordan had repeatedly said "that he (Jordan) was in fact acting in accordance with your (Hammarskjöld's) instructions and has intimated that it would, therefore, be rather foolish of me to take the matter up with you." And he ended his memorandum by entreating Mr. Hammarskjöld to allow him to prevent the authors and editors of the Report on Hungary from becoming the victims of a rather subtly carried out sabotage. He wrote further:

"I wish to assure you that I am at your disposal beyond, but not contrary to, my duties as an officer of the United Nations to straighten out everything. My only condition, as I have several times told Mr. Jordan, is honesty. I have seen enough to know that people can do terrible things and still have other admirable or attractive sides to their character. I am not excited, I am not angry, not indignant, I have no animus against anybody. I only feel sorry for those — whoever they are — who, perhaps by some mistake, have placed themselves in a position from which they find it difficult to retrieve themselves."

Hardly can it be said that this memorandum shows any sign of hysteria. There is no maliciousness in it, nor the attitude of "I'll get them" or of any "revenge." It is a rational document which simply claims that certain acts of sabotage were carried out and that

many errors of fact in the Draft Report should be corrected. Why it was not possible to have them corrected remains a secret to this very day.

III

ENTER RALPH BUNCHE

ON JUNE 18, 1957, Bang-Jensen was departing from New York by boat on home leave. One day before he left, he reminded Mr. Hammarskjöld again of his communications. He expressed surprise that he had not received any answer at all to his memoranda of the 4th, 6th and 11th June. This time Mr. Hammarskjöld replied. In a letter, already addressed to Bang-Jensen's Danish address, he wrote: "I shall be glad to discuss all matters with you which you regard as relevant upon your return from home leave."

This turned out to be nothing but an empty phrase. Bang-Jensen returned to New York on August 16, 1957. He waited for an invitation from the Secretary General to explain to him personally the alleged acts of sabotage and the "several dozens" of factual errors in the Draft Report. Mr. Hammarskjöld did not invite him! Bang-Jensen wrote another "Strictly Confidential" memorandum to Hammarskjöld on August 27, 1957, in which he said: "I was surprised that, after receiving my memoranda of 4, 6, 11 and 17 June regarding sabotage of the efforts of the Committee on Hungary, you did not ask me to postpone my home leave, and that you did not even take steps to see me at least once before I left to find out whether the evidence in my possession actually was as conclusive as I insisted."

On August 26, 1957, Bang-Jensen was informed — orally! — that Mr. Hammarskjöld and Mr. Cordier "had agreed

generally interpreted by the correspondents. Then, however, his answer simply was a denial of the truth, because it has been stated so many times, and not only in Mr. Hammarskjöld's letter of dismissal, that Bang-Jensen was dismissed for, among other reasons, "insubordination" to comply with given orders to hand over the list. Therefore, Mr. Hammarskjöld did not explain the contradiction between two official U. N. documents, which was an outstanding example of the Secretariat's attempt to hoodwink public opinion. Or is it possible that the Secretary General had no knowledge at all of the "fact sheet" released to the press during his absence in Africa? We do not know. Should that be the case, the obviously unjust charge against this correspondent, for having quoted the "fact sheet" "out of context," was probably made just to spare the Secretariat the embarrassing admission of having manipulated the truth, a truth so well known to all who cared to study the record.

With this we are coming to the end of our study. We cannot go much further, in the presentation of many other details of the case, with its involved complexity and legal intricacies. This is, after all, not a presentation for lawyers only; quite the contrary. It is written in order that the average reader may

understand the basic features of the Bang-Jensen case.

What is the lesson to be learned from the Bang-Jensen case? It is that there is only one way to prevent such a tragedy in the future: To force the United Nations to amend its own staff rules. At the same time Congress would have to amend the Privileges and Immunities Act, which is the legal basis for the diplomatic immunity enjoyed not only by the diplomats representing their countries at the U. N., but by the members of the Secretariat too.

As to the amendment of the United Nations' own rules, the General Assembly should adopt a new staff rule, providing for a special watchdog committee in any future proceedings of this kind. It should consist of, among others, members of that U. N. delegation representing the state of which the accused international civil servant is a citizen. This watchdog committee should not only have the right, but the duty, to sit in all sessions of all U. N. bodies concerned with the particular case. Under that rule, in the case of Mr. Bang-Jensen, the Danish delegation to the U. N. would have had the right to exercise some control over the proceedings against Bang-Jensen, proceedings which proved to be the shame and tragedy of the United Nations.

"to make public" the names on the secret list of witnesses, he could not have been dismissed for not complying with a non-existent demand.

Why then did the Secretariat, in its press release of January 1, 1960 make the nonsensical assertion that he was not dismissed for not "divulging" the names of the witnesses? Obviously, in order to impart the impression that he was not dismissed for refusing to surrender the list. This was the general impression people within and without the United Nations got. "Divulge" only makes sense in the context of the press release if interpreted in the broader sense, not to be found in Webster, of "handing over the list to Mr. Hammarskjöld." But this impression, conveyed by the "fact sheet," the only impression which makes sense, is a contradiction of the well established fact, a complete abandonment of the truth, the well-known truth that Bang-Jensen was dismissed for exactly this persistent refusal of his to hand over the list.

Since, of course, everybody in the U. N. press room interpreted the "fact sheet" as meaning that Bang-Jensen was not dismissed for his refusal to hand over the list, this writer undertook to confront the Secretary General with the strange contradiction between the Secretariat's "fact sheet" and Mr. Hammarskjöld's own letter of dismissal. The confrontation took place at Mr. Hammarskjöld's press conference of March 3, 1960 when the following colloquy, quoted from the official U. N. transcript, occurred:

Mr. Epstein: "While you were away in Africa, the Secretariat issued unexpectedly a so-called list of facts concerning the Bang-Jensen case, in which the following was said: 'He was not dis-

missed for refusing to divulge the names of these witnesses.'

"However, in your letter of dismissal of 3 July 1958, you wrote:

"'You failed to comply with orders first given orally on 9 October 1957 and later in writing from the Secretary General to deliver for safekeeping in the Secretariat papers in your possession relating to witnesses before the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary. Your conduct as dealt with under charges III and IV indicates so serious a lapse of judgment and a lack of understanding the responsibility of a United Nations official as to indicate that your continued employment by the United Nations would be inconsistent with the maintenance of a high level of efficient service.'

"So it seems that the Secretariat, in a correction sheet, is correcting its own Secretary General. Could you tell us how any such thing is possible?"

The Secretary General: "It is possible to show anything if you quote things out of context, Sir. As you have this good knowledge of the letter of dismissal, you can read it in its entirety and it will confirm what is said in the fact sheet."

Mr. Hammarskjöld's answer was, if semantics be sufficiently strained, correct; for he had not asserted in his letter of dismissal that Bang-Jensen was dismissed for refusing to "divulge" the names of the Hungarian witnesses. In this case he should have reprimanded the responsible person in the Secretariat for putting out a nonsensical press release. He must have known that the "fact sheet" makes only sense if the word "divulge" is interpreted as meaning at least "to make known to the Secretary General" as it was, of course,

that he was no longer to be Deputy Secretary of the Committee on Hungary." Bang-Jensen saw in this sudden and only orally announced demotion nothing but an official green light, given to those who, in his opinion, had engaged in sabotage of the U.N. Special Committee on Hungary. To detach Bang-Jensen completely from the work of the Committee, he even was strictly forbidden to see the final Draft Report. He was also *forbidden to tell anyone* that he was no longer the Deputy Secretary of the Committee on Hungary, even the Danish U.N. delegation whose members were to be his dinner guests the very next day. This strange and probably unprecedented injunction imposed upon Bang-Jensen, an international civil servant, was designed to make an imposter and deliberate liar out of him. What would people — for instance the members of the Danish U.N. delegation — think of him if he left them in the belief that he still was the Deputy Secretary of the Special Committee on Hungary — as he was ordered to do — when they later learned that he had been relieved long ago? There are few features in the whole Bang-Jensen case which so clearly show the contempt for truth and for the dignity of an individual on the part of the Secretariat.

Instead of seeing Mr. Bang-Jensen personally and discussing, as promised, a matter of such magnitude as the alleged acts of sabotage and the errors of fact in the Draft Report, Mr. Hammarskjöld decided to let — of all people — Ralph Bunche interrogate Mr. Bang-Jensen. To evaluate the meaning of Ralph Bunche's appointment to deal with the Bang-Jensen case and to recognize its truly surprising scurrility, we

have to look for a few moments at Mr. Bunche's own political record.

For many years, Dr. Ralph Bunche was closely affiliated with Communist activities and organizations. This certainly should not reflect upon him today, provided that he had ever admitted the fact. But there is no statement of Ralph Bunche in existence — at least to the best of my knowledge — in which he admitted, repented, or withdrew a single word of his many declarations and writings along the Communist Party line. This distinguishes his case from those who have done exactly that, as for instance, Louis Budenz, Whittaker Chambers, Ben Mandel, Ben Gitlow and many others who are today among the outstanding American fighters against Communism. Since Dr. Bunche never cared to explain his past Communist activities, grave doubts about his present loyalties are justified.

We are grateful to Mr. Archibald Roosevelt, the late President Theodore Roosevelt's son, for a splendidly documented paper on Ralph Bunche. Mr. Roosevelt prepared this paper after he had suffered from a real shock in 1954, when the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association awarded the Theodore Roosevelt Medal to Dr. Ralph Bunche "for distinguished service" in international affairs. The following facts and quotations taken from Mr. Roosevelt's paper will shed the appropriate light on Mr. Bunche's record:

Ralph Bunche's name appeared on the masthead of the well known Communist Magazine, *Science and Society*, right from its beginning in 1935, until 1940. He was not listed as a contributor but as "contributing editor." Besides Mr. Bunche, the following members of the Editorial Board were listed: J. D.

Bernal, well known British Communist of Cambridge University; Paul Langevin, member of the French Communist Party, now deceased; Joseph Needham, the British Professor who served as the British protagonist of the Soviet charge against the United States of having waged germ warfare in Korea; W. P. Parry, director of the Communist Progressive Labor School of Boston, a man who had used the fifth amendment before a Congressional Committee when asked whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party; and Vladimir D. Kazakevich, who was arrested for deportation after Elizabeth Bentley — in a sworn statement — had testified that Kazakevich had given secret information to Jacob Golos, the Soviet spy master. These, then, were the editorial colleagues of Dr. Bunche for at least five years!

It is true that Ralph Bunche defected from the Stalinist cause in 1939, after Stalin had concluded his alliance with Hitler. During that period, many Jews and Negro members of the Communist Party did the same because they found it too hard to swallow the Stalin-Hitler line. (They certainly did not defect because of the Communist program or because of any of Stalin's innumerable crimes, his slave labor camps, his broken treaties, his individual murders or anything of that sort!) In the Gunnar Myrdal Carnegie studies, in 1940, Bunche even criticized the Communist party, stressing those Communist policies which resulted from the Stalin-Hitler Pact. But within a few weeks after Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union, the criticism, based on the Stalin-Hitler Pact and by no means on Stalin's communist policies, was forgotten.

Mr. Bunche now accepted the recom-

mendation for a job with the O.S.S. (Office of Strategic Services) by Professor Charles McIlwain of Harvard, a well known Communist fronter. (See Appendix IX, House Un-American Activities Committee Report, March 1944, Page 380.) Rightfully, Mr. Archibald Roosevelt states in his paper: "If Bunche had continued his separation from the communist movement it is hard to see why a person with communist front connections would interest himself to suggest Bunche for the position. Secondly there is the fact that the O.S.S. was a highly infiltrated government agency, infiltrated by communists and their followers."

During the early years of Bunche's association with the Communists, he contributed innumerable articles and book reviews to *Science and Society*, as well as to many other Communist or pro-Communist organs. Also during that time, Mr. Bunche became a contributor to the magazine, *Race*, which was organized and completely controlled by well-known Communist Party members. It proclaimed openly in its first issue that its object was "to plow up our institutions to their very roots and substitute a socialist order for the present capitalist order."

This then was the man whom Dr. Hammarskjöld charged with interrogating Paul Bang-Jensen, an ardent anti-Communist liberal who believed in the truly democratic way of life and in the free enterprise system. It is no wonder that Bang-Jensen had no chance to convince Mr. Bunche of the right of his cause. The cards were all too obviously stacked against him.

The remarkable colloquy between Bunche and Bang-Jensen took place on August 28, 1957. On that day, Ralph

body wants to shoot Santa Claus.'

"The Secretariat has won. Bang-Jensen has lost. But not only he has lost. The United Nations has lost, the whole world has lost. Now we shall never get the really satisfactory, thorough, and objective investigation that public opinion all over the world has kept demanding. The cards will not be put on the table.

"It shall never be made clear whether Bang-Jensen was an impossible querulous person who saw saboteurs in every nook and cranny, or whether certain officials had something to hide and very cleverly managed to thwart an investigation that would have put them in the spotlight.

"On the other hand, it has been made quite clear that the U. N. is not the model of law and order for all nations it ought to be by definition and which we had hoped it was. Like Caesar's wife this organization ought to be beyond suspicion. Instead, it is not even able to carry out a strictly objective investigation, because its highest ranks are implicated. That's exactly what is the case.

"Andrew Cordier, who kept shooting from the hip at Bang-Jensen before the Administrative Tribunal, stands accused in public by the '*Schweizer Illustrierte*' as the instigator of the defamation campaign against Bang-Jensen, the instigator who had told the correspondents at the U. N. and others that Bang-Jensen was feeble-minded, a drunkard, a McCarthyite, etc. . . .

"There can be no doubt that it is most damaging to the moral prestige of the U. N. that men like Bang-Jensen have no chance to clear themselves through a comprehensive and objective investigation against the suspicious cast

on them."

With the increasing attention the Bang-Jensen case received in the American as well as in the world press, the U. N. Secretariat felt every day more uncomfortable. In view of the worldwide publicity which — especially in the Scandinavian press — the case has won; and in view of the fact that Bang-Jensen appears already, as predicted by J. Anthony Panuch in his letter to Manfred Simon, as the hero and martyr who preferred death to breaking his word of honor; under these considerations the Secretariat hit upon a new and rather astonishing idea. It suddenly decided — during one of Mr. Hammarskjöld's frequent absences — to issue a so-called "fact sheet" on the Bang-Jensen case in which it simply denied that Bang-Jensen had ever been dismissed for his refusal to hand over the list of the eighty-one anonymous Hungarian witnesses! No more, no less was stated in the "fact sheet" placed on the shelves in the U. N. press room on January 1, 1960, a legal holiday when hardly any reporters appear at the United Nations.

In this "fact sheet" a statement simply read: "He (Bang-Jensen) was not dismissed for refusing to divulge the names of these witnesses." The semantic trick played by the Secretariat consists in the fact that the Secretariat denies something which nobody has asserted.

"Divulge" means, according to Webster, Second Edition: "to spread among the people; to indicate publicly; to proclaim; to publish abroad; to make public; to reveal or to communicate to the public; to tell a secret so that it may become generally known." Since nobody had ever asked Mr. Bang-Jensen

U. N. ever dare to mention irregularities to their superiors?"

With this remark, Bang-Jensen hit one of the most important implications of the case. One of the inferences to be drawn from all the proceedings against Bang-Jensen by his colleagues must indeed amount to the warning not to criticize anything within the U. N. bureaucracy, no matter how wrong, subversive, or even dangerous to their own nation's security it may be. Such an attitude of U. N. employees will be the only visible one; it will also be backed and encouraged by the prevailing U. N. rule that an international civil servant, serving the U. N., has first to be loyal to the world organization to which alone he has sworn allegiance, and not to his fatherland. That the Soviets have never accepted such a rule goes without saying. In the future we can expect, as a direct result of the Bang-Jensen case, an increased tendency to abide by this rule. Besides, the international civil servants' only concern will be job security and an undisturbed receipt of their salary checks.

The proceedings before the Administrative Tribunal reached a visible climax when, on November 26, 1958, Andrew Cordier appeared as a witness. Mr. Cordier immediately went deep into the substance of the case, which, of course, was not at all to be considered by the Tribunal. In a lengthy speech, recapitulating the whole case, naturally in the Secretariat's version only, Mr. Cordier leveled his accusations against Bang-Jensen.

When Bang-Jensen tried to answer Mr. Cordier, Mme. Bastid, President of the Tribunal, immediately interrupted him, cutting him short and pointing out that his answer concerned substan-

tive matter and was, therefore, inadmissible. And she admonished him to stick strictly to the formal matter under discussion. Thus, the Tribunal allowed Mr. Cordier to appear in the role of the accuser, to dwell for a considerable time on substance rather than procedure, but prevented the accused from doing the same in his own defense.

XI SOME FINAL COMMENTS

DR. GUNNAR LEISTIKOW, U. N. correspondent for several Danish newspapers, a Dane himself and a friend of Bang-Jensen's, one of the best experts on this case I have ever met, wrote what appears to me to be the final verdict on these procedures in an article in *"Aarhus Stiftstidende"* of December 7, 1958. From this article, I quote the following parts:

"The most remarkable comment to the whole case was already formulated nine months ago. At that time a colleague of Bang-Jensen's said to me, if I remember correctly:

"Bang-Jensen cannot win. He lost the very day Hammarskjöld lent his name to the attacks against him in the Gross Report. Herewith, the results of all further investigations were predetermined. Bang-Jensen's case is hopeless, no matter whether he goes through with it, all the way up the Administrative Tribunal which is formally independent of the Secretary General. There is just nobody in the whole organization who is willing to start a quarrel with Mr. Hammarskjöld after he got the reputation of a professional angel of peace. He is a holy cow. You can't buck the system in the U. N. After all, no-

Bunche greeted Bang-Jensen with the words: "You are not coming with a halo around your head; we know enough about you!" And then, it went on as follows.

Ralph Bunche: "Do I understand you correctly to the effect that one of your main allegations is that both the Chairman and the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary have in some ways and by someone been victimized with regard to many aspects of the Report? You will, of course, put this in your own terms. Am I also correct in the understanding that you stand by the statement made, at least twice in your memoranda, that the errors of fact you alleged, if corrected, would in fact support the conclusions of the report?"

Bang-Jensen: "Yes. The Chairman and the Rapporteur have in fact, as I thought I clearly pointed out in my memoranda, been deceived with regard to the content and accuracy of the Report. It is also correct that the errors, if corrected, would have further supported the conclusions of the Report. However, I thought it also was clear from my memoranda that the danger of the errors of fact was that they could make the Report ridiculous or that they could give ammunition for arguing against the Report."

By now, the situation was already very hot. All kinds of rumors were spread throughout the U. N. Secretariat and among the Delegates. Bang-Jensen was described as "neurotic," an "incessant trouble maker," and even as outright "mentally sick." This deliberate campaign, whose main originator undoubtedly was Andrew Cordier, aimed at the complete discrediting of an honest and even immensely efficient interna-

tional civil servant—as his many years in the service of the Danish Government as well as of the United Nations had proved. Bang-Jensen did not pay any attention to these rumors. He remained unruffled by them and continued in an admirable way in his fight, or as the psychoanalytically minded in the Secretariat preferred to say, in his "self-destruction." In the end it turned out to be self-destruction, as the fight of every martyr in history has terminated in self-destruction. They all—including Bang-Jensen—could have saved their lives if they had only shut up. But this was exactly what they did not want to do. That would have appeared to Bang-Jensen as abandonment of his duty as a faithful servant of the United Nations. To illustrate the point, I quote from another memorandum of his to Mr. Hammarskjöld. Its date shows the 9th of September, 1957 and it reads:

"I have unfortunately received what appears to be conclusive proof of another serious act of sabotage by the Secretariat. In this case it will be possible to ascertain the correctness of the evidence in less than five minutes.

"Since I have been threatened with disciplinary action and dismissal if I 'continued'—by which I understood, continued to bring acts of sabotage to your attention—I shall in the circumstances take no steps until you indicate that you wish to be informed.

"It is my duty to add that it is apparently also being maintained in the instance that the sabotage is carried out on your instructions."

The Secretary General did not reply to this alarming memorandum. Nor did he instruct Bang-Jensen to "continue" to bring acts of sabotage to his attention. Instead of inviting Bang-Jensen to sit

down with him and to give a report on all the acts of sabotage against the Special Committee on Hungary and a complete list of all the errors of fact contained in the final Draft Report, Mr. Hammarskjöld asked again—of all people—Mr. Bunche to find out what it was all about.

Mr. Bunche, therefore, wrote to Bang-Jensen on September 17, 1957. He asked him "to list and describe the specific acts of 'sabotage' alleged, to identify precisely in each instance the person or persons alleged to be responsible for the act, and to indicate the actual evidence which in your view can be brought to bear in support of your allegations."

To this, Bang-Jensen answered immediately. However, he took exception to Mr. Bunche's remark "you agree to undertake to reduce to specific terms the general allegations of 'sabotage' that you have made." He also took exception to the implied charge that he had made "loose" charges, "neither specifying the act of sabotage, nor identifying any of those involved, nor giving any indication of the evidence."

Bang-Jensen reminded Bunche of the "unpleasant" conversation of August 28, 1957, when Bunche had greeted Bang-Jensen with the words: "You are not coming with a halo around your head; we know enough about you!" He also reminded Mr. Bunche that he (Bunche) had explicitly refused to look at the evidence he had been offered, with the rather sarcastic remark: "It would be ridiculous to spend even five minutes to look at it." How could Bang-Jensen trust a man for whom it was "ridiculous" to look at the offered evidence on August 28, and who now, less than three weeks later, pretends to have the desire to look at the

very same evidence? Could he believe in the seriousness of Mr. Bunche? He obviously did not, and he reminded Mr. Bunche that he had already vainly tried to acquaint the Under Secretary with explicit cases of sabotage, for instance with the so-called Maletier case: On September 9, 1957, Bang-Jensen had informed Bunche about a cable to the Special Committee on Hungary regarding General Maletier's bodyguard, who was available as a probably very important witness. This cable had never been communicated to the Chairman of the Committee, nor had it been circulated among its members. The witness, therefore, never got the opportunity to testify before the Hungary Committee.

Among the documents this writer has had the opportunity to scan, is a so-called "Note on Informal Talks on 19 September (1957) with de Herdevarym, Duckworth-Baker and Schreiber," three members of the Secretariat of the Special Committee on Hungary. The note is signed by Mr. Bunche and maintains that each of the three, "in his own words" corroborated the following:

1. "Unqualified denial in response to my question that there has been at any time, in any fashion or by any one, sabotage of the work of the Committee.

2. "Mr. Bang-Jensen suffers from an obsession about sabotage and Jordan's connection with it.

3. "Mr. Bang-Jensen has been overwhelmed by the work of the Committee and on occasion has given evidence of hysteria."

To this, Mr. Bunche added the following two sentences: "These talks have strongly confirmed my opinion that Mr. Bang-Jensen is mentally ill. I am not at all sure that he is very far from a state of mind which could lead to physi-

"2. to order the Secretary General to make available to Applicant all documents he 'might request' as necessary for the preparation of his defense;

"3. to order the Secretary General to allow Applicant reasonable time to prepare his written answer to the charges made against him;" and

"4. to order the Secretary General to ensure that the Applicant's case is not dealt with by the Joint Disciplinary Committee until it is properly presented to the Committee by the Administration."

The Tribunal deliberated the case until December 5, 1958. In its verdict of that day, it stated:

"It is regrettable that the Applicant has put himself in a difficult position by his own conduct. The Applicant remained *ex parte* [*Emphasis the Tribunal's*] in the proceedings before the Joint Disciplinary Committee on the ground that the documents requested were not made available to him. The Applicant has thereby denied himself an opportunity for his defense being considered on its merit by the Joint Disciplinary Committee and also by appropriate appeal authorities in due course.

"In conclusion the Tribunal finds that the plea of lack of due process at various stages of the disciplinary proceedings against him is not substantiated.

"The application is hereby dismissed."

We can gather from this that the Administrative Tribunal acted as a rubber stamp of the Gross "reports," exactly as the Joint Disciplinary Committee had done.

Since the deliberations of the Administrative Tribunal took place in bright daylight, the correspondents had

an excellent opportunity to watch the proceedings, among them the testimony given by Mr. Cox who represented the U. N. Secretariat. This gentleman stated categorically that not even a Danish Court would have given Bang-Jensen access to such documents as he may have considered pertinent. He also said that Bang-Jensen could not justify his accusation by referring to documents in the possession of the opponent. This was, of course, irrelevant since Bang-Jensen was not only denied access to documents in the hand of the opponent, but had lost access to his own documents when he was suspended and was refused permission to enter his own office and to remove his own documents! This led to the fact that the documents of both, accuser and accused, ultimately wound up in the sole possession of the accuser, a fact completely ignored by the Gross Committee, the Joint Disciplinary Committee, and by the Administrative Tribunal as well.

Mr. Bang-Jensen's lawyer, Clifford Forster, retained for him by the International League for the Rights of Man, stressed, in answering Mr. Cox, the point that the whole case was a matter of due process and that Bang-Jensen must have the opportunity to prepare his defense as he saw fit. Mr. Forster suggested the creation of a special committee to decide the relevancy of the documents asked for by Bang-Jensen.

Bang-Jensen himself answered Mr. Cox by stating that Mr. Cox's argumentation showed how little is known about the case, even by U. N. officials. He continued by saying: "I have discussed the case with prominent judges and professors of law in Denmark. They were all shocked. If this matter is allowed to stand, will anybody in the

"8. The Committee knew that, on 19 April, I had appealed your failure to make the testimony and documents available *prior* [*Emphasis his*] to the proceedings in the Disciplinary Committee, in accordance with due process and your explicit assurance.

"9. The Committee did not begin its so-called proceedings until five days later, when it, in its own words, on 24 April, held its 'first meeting in executive session' and 'began consideration of the charges preferred against you.'

"10. The Committee later took care, as my annexed memorandum to it of 7 June clearly demonstrated, to make me believe that it was not proceeding but had accepted my protest and was resting the case in accordance with ordinary principles of due process.

"11. The Committee thereby made certain that it could not risk receiving an answer from me to the charges against me.

"12. The Committee thus submits its 'report' to you without ever having heard me or having received any answer from me.

"13. The Committee, nevertheless, largely bases its conclusions on the assertion that, since I have not answered, it had to presume that the various contentions and allegations of the Administration are true.

"14. The Committee had papers before it, the contents of which still are unknown to me.

"15. The legal opinion strongly in my favor, submitted by the International League for the Rights of Man to the Disciplinary Committee through the Committee's Secretary, apparently never reached the members of the Committee.

"16. Two of the three members of

the Committee are personal assistants of Mr. Philippe de Seynes, who is one of the signers of the Gross 'report.'

"17. One of the members had discussed the case in advance and had made shocking and prejudicial statements, as indicated in the end of my annexed memorandum of 7 June."

This is Bang-Jensen's summary of the more important violations of "due process." Every unprejudiced reader will, I am sure, agree that almost every single one would suffice in any American court of appeals to mark the proceedings as a gross miscarriage of justice, with the result that a new trial would be ordered.

X

THE END OF THE ROAD

THE LAST U. N. administrative body to deal with the Bang-Jensen case was the Administrative Tribunal. It proceeded — as distinguished from the Gross Committee and the Joint Disciplinary Committee—in public, in bright daylight. The Administrative Tribunal consisted of Mme. Suzanne Bastid, President; Lord Crook, Vice President; the Honorable R. Venkataram, member; and Mr. Omar Louffi, alternate.

To this Administrative Tribunal Bang-Jensen had filed his appeal of August 29, 1958 from which we have quoted before. It was an appeal against the Secretary General's failure to offer him due process prior to the proceedings of the Joint Disciplinary Committee. We have to quote this document again. Through it, Bang-Jensen requested the Administrative Tribunal:

"1. To find that the proceedings of the Joint Disciplinary Committee in the Applicant's case were 'illegal and invalid';

cal violence, either to himself or to others."

In evaluation of this "Note on Informal Talks" it must be recognized that it would, if presented as evidence, be thrown out of any American court. How can three subaltern secretaries state that "there was no sabotage" when all they can reasonably state is the fact that "there was no sabotage to their knowledge?" It is, of course, highly unlikely that they would have known anything about sabotage. Any decision by the Secretary (Mr. Jordan) or the Rapporteur (Ambassador Shann) not to present certain material or prospective witnesses—acts which could, under certain circumstances, amount to sabotage—could not be known to three secretaries down the ladder. The other allegation, therefore, that Bang-Jensen "suffers from an obsession about sabotage and Jordan's connection with it" is nothing but an unwarranted inference from an unfounded premise. The third allegation, about Bang-Jensen's being "overwhelmed by the work," and about the possible "evidence of hysteria," could have been true, but was neither factually supported nor relevant.

The astonishing thing is not the fact that the three secretaries told Mr. Bunche this story—they did it probably completely *bona fide*—but that he, a trained lawyer himself, swallowed it, hook line and sinker, without any analytical afterthought. It is hard to assume that Mr. Bunche really ever believed in the three secretaries' "evidence" against Bang-Jensen. More probable is that he was well aware of the worthlessness of such "evidence," but that he had decided to use it against a man who was a disturbing observer and critic of possibly sinister goings on in the Commit-

tee on Hungary—and whose political views, as we have already seen, were strictly opposed to those of Mr. Bunche.

IV

SUSPENSION

ON DECEMBER 9, 1957, the Secretariat released a "Note to Correspondents" that Mr. Bang-Jensen had been suspended from duty, "pending further investigation as a result of his non-compliance with instructions from his superiors. In accordance with established practice, he was instructed at the conclusion of his duties as a member of the Secretariat staff assigned to the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary, to turn over to the Secretariat for safe custody under seal, official documents in his possession relating to the work of the Committee. The Secretary General has appointed the following to make a review of Mr. Bang-Jensen's conduct relating to his association with the Special Committee on Hungary: Mr. Ernest A. Gross, Chairman; Mr. J. A. C. Robertson and Mr. Stavropoulos. They will report to the Secretary General upon the completion of their inquiry."

When the Secretariat released the news of Bang-Jensen's suspension, five days had already passed since that suspension. How his separation from the United Nations had been brought about is a most shocking story by itself; a story which bespeaks better than anything else the character of the Secretariat's machine, the machine which was now set to destroy Paul Bang-Jensen.

On December 4, 1957, Bang-Jensen had suddenly been called to the office of Mr. Robertson, United Nations Director of Personnel. Mr. Robertson told Mr. Bang-Jensen on behalf of the Secretary General that he was suspended.

Mr. Robertson refused to give Mr. Bang-Jensen any reason whatsoever for the suspension, and he emphasized that Mr. Bang-Jensen had no right whatsoever to know the reason for his suspension. Another remarkable point to be noted is that the suspension was made orally. Nothing was presented in writing.

Bang-Jensen reminded Mr. Robertson of the fact that a suspension, even when later lifted, might well cause serious damage to a person's reputation. He further stated that a suspension was only permissible according to the staff rules, as a "necessary precautionary measure" but not as a punishment or in order to exert any pressure. All this was, of course, of no avail. Mr. Robertson remained unwilling to explain why Mr. Bang-Jensen was suddenly suspended.

At the same time, Robertson instructed Bang-Jensen *not to give any explanation to his colleagues* in the Secretariat as to why he suddenly left his office, nor *to tell anybody that he was suspended*. This outrageous "instruction," violating any code of decency, included even Bang-Jensen's superiors with the sole exception of Dr. Dragoslav Protitch, Under Secretary for Political Affairs, who happened to be present at Mr. Robertson's conversation with Mr. Bang-Jensen.

Then Mr. Robertson further told Mr. Bang-Jensen that only the United Nations security guards would be informed, in order to be able to prevent Mr. Bang-Jensen's return to the United Nations building. Mr. Bang-Jensen was then ordered to leave the U.N. building like a thief caught in the act. Outside Mr. Robertson's office, two husky guards were waiting to take him out to the street. This shameful performance took place in the United Nations, of

course, by order of Mr. Hammarskjöld, one of the godfathers of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of which Article 5 states: "No one shall be subjected to degrading treatment or punishment."

The unprecedented use of two guards, to take a high ranking staff member out of the United Nations building, was immediately noted by several of Bang-Jensen's colleagues. It caused tremendous indignation and became known to the press. Some of the delegates, especially those from Denmark, were shocked to learn of the incident. They could hardly believe that a staff member who might have erred in his judgment, but certainly for most honest reasons in the deep belief that he was best serving the United Nations, was treated like a common criminal. Bang-Jensen's ouster contributed more to discredit the United Nations, especially Mr. Hammarskjöld, than anything else which had happened in the preceding twelve years.

The Secretariat now wanted to forestall any bad publicity. In order to achieve this, the press was told that Mr. Bang-Jensen was a mental case, that he was "off his rocker," a "psychopathic troublemaker," a "McCarthyite," an "alcoholic," and that he had to leave the service "under a cloud." This was part of a premediated campaign of character assassination, unprecedented even in the U.N.'s history. It reminds the unprejudiced observer of Hitler's and Stalin's practices of slander, especially of those campaigns of character assassination waged by Stalin at the time of the Moscow trials in the thirties. With one distinction however: Stalin's and Vishinski's character assassinations were obvious to many people, at least to those outside the Soviet Union. Only the

difficult to understand how you can charge that I am making 'unfounded' and 'groundless' allegations, while you concurrently deprive me of the documents to substantiate my allegation."

In the next chapter of his great defense brief, Bang-Jensen turns, at last, to what I have always considered to be the cardinal point of the whole case, the incessant violation of the principle of "due process of law."

He charges — and there is no doubt about the correctness of his statement — that the Joint Disciplinary Committee had prepared its "so-called 'report'" in complete secrecy and that the Committee "has neither heard me nor received any answer from me to the many serious charges" which Mr. Hammarskjöld had preferred against him. He further states that the Disciplinary Committee "took great care by devious means to leave me with the impression that the Committee had accepted my protest, and honoring normal principles of due process, had agreed to rest the case while the question of the documents was being decided by the appeal."

Bang-Jensen then specifically enumerates seventeen violations of the principle of "due process" which I cannot and will not spare the reader of this documented study. For the list is necessary for the reader to be able to understand more clearly, and to judge more thoroughly, the miscarriage of justice in the United Nations under the direct auspices of the Secretary General and the Joint Disciplinary Committee. I quote from Bang-Jensen's memorandum of June 14, 1958:

"1. The whole case has been irreparably prejudiced by the Gross Committee, established by you on 4 De-

cember 1957 in circumvention of the Staff Rules, which has usurped the advisory functions of the Disciplinary Committee and the Joint Appeals Board.

"2. You forwarded the final Gross 'report' with its recommendation that I should be dismissed for 'gross misconduct' to the Disciplinary Committee as the presentation of your case against me, thereby in fact advising the Disciplinary Committee what you wanted it to advise you.

"3. The case was not even properly referred to the Disciplinary Committee by a communication addressed to it.

"4. The Committee was not even convened by you to its first meeting, in accordance with Rule 110.5, but by a person who stepped forward from the panel of Chairman and happens to be the highest ranking of Mr. Cordier's personal assistants.

"5. The Committee knew that you had refused me access to the documents necessary for my defense.

"6. The Committee had received a copy of my request for documents, including the testimony to Mr. Cordier of 9 April, listing 87 items, and could assure itself that none of these by any stretch of the imagination could be said not to be relevant. When, precisely, was the Declaration of Human Rights amended so that the testimony against a man is no longer relevant to his case?

"7. The Committee also knew that many of these documents were not merely relevant but absolutely essential, not merely for my defense but for anybody who sincerely wanted to know the facts in the case (for instance, the documents referred to in this statement, paragraphs 8, 9, 12, 26, 38, 54, 64 and 96.)

discussed with and approved by you. At the present time it is not necessary to go into details with regard to this point — unless you desire so — *since it is of no consequence* [*Emphasis by the author*] for the legal reasons which prevent me from handing the list over to you.

"Let us assume — which I do not for a moment admit—that Dr. Protitch is right when he now says that I must have misunderstood what was agreed on. This does not change the fact that many witnesses have been promised that nobody in the Secretariat but I would know their names, that several witnesses made this a condition for testifying, that two of them for *very definite reasons* [*Emphasis by the author*] which they specified, made it a condition that you in particular would not know their names; there were also other witnesses who gave reasons for their lack of confidence in you and certain other members of the Secretariat.

"To repeat: A promise was given to the witnesses on behalf of the United Nations by an officer of the Organization. There was no reason for the witnesses to doubt that he was authorized to do so. Whether he actually was authorized or not is of no legal consequence. In the circumstances, all lawyers, I should think, will agree that the United Nations and I, legally, as well as morally, are bound by this promise, and that it cannot be modified without the consent of the witnesses themselves.

"Dr. Protitch has not been able to show me how this legal situation can be circumvented. I trust that you will let me know if you can."

Mr. Hammarskjöld never answered this memorandum. He did not even

acknowledge its receipt. Nor did the Gross Committee and the Joint Disciplinary Committee give any sign that they were aware of this morally as well as legally basic problem. Did they not grasp it, or did they not want to see it because they must have known they could never dissolve it to the advantage of Mr. Hammarskjöld? Nobody ever tried to tell Mr. Bang-Jensen why he should not be bound — morally and legally — by his solemn promise.

The next, hardly less important chapter in Bang-Jensen's memorandum of June 14, 1958, deals with the charge that he had constantly made "unfounded and false" allegations as to sabotage against the Special Committee on Hungary.

In this chapter he recalls the many occasions when he had offered evidence concerning the sabotage of the Hungary Committee's work, but repeatedly was not allowed to present it. On one occasion he was even threatened by one of the Under Secretaries with disciplinary action and dismissal if he "continued" to bring new examples of sabotage to Mr. Hammarskjöld's attention. He also quotes Mr. Bunche who had, as we know, refused to receive the evidence with the self-explanatory remark: "It would be ridiculous to spend even five minutes to look at it."

And then Bang-Jensen deals extensively and explicitly with the Secretariat's constant refusal to give him access to the documents necessary for his defense. Among those papers requested by him were the transcripts of all testimony on which the charges against him were based, transforming his administrative trial into a trial in the dark. He says: "It seems somewhat

Communists and their fellow travelers pretended to believe the hundreds of lies produced at the Moscow trials.

Thus, Bang-Jensen who had been told by Mr. Robertson that he had no right at all to learn the reasons for his sudden suspension, learned those "reasons" from the New York newspapers. Suddenly, the whole world had the right to know "why" Bang-Jensen had to leave the United Nations. But five days before that the accused had been denied the same right!

The assertion in the Press Release of December 9, 1957, that Bang-Jensen "was instructed at the conclusion of his duties (as Deputy Secretary of the U.N. Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary) to turn over to the Secretariat for safe custody under seal, official documents in his possession relating to the work of the Committee," is a misrepresentation of the truth; or in plain words, a blatant lie! Bang-Jensen's duty as Deputy Secretary of the Committee on Hungary had come to an end with the end of the activities of the Committee on June 7, 1957, the day it approved the final draft of its report. There had been no such instruction issued to Bang-Jensen at the conclusion of those duties. Not until October 9, 1957, more than four months later, had Bang-Jensen been asked to turn over "official documents" in his possession, especially the list of the Hungarian witnesses. Why did the Secretariat persistently misrepresent the facts? We do not know and probably never will know.

V

THE GROSS COMMITTEE

AND NOW LET US TAKE A CLOSER LOOK at the Gross Committee, which is the core of the whole Bang-Jensen story. It

was this committee, appointed by Mr. Hammarskjöld, which furnished the "legal" basis for Bang-Jensen's dismissal, and it was the "strange" behavior of the Gross Committee which aroused worldwide indignation.

Even the selection of its three members must be considered as strange. Ernest A. Gross, a former Assistant Secretary of State in the U.S. Department of State, and later a Deputy Delegate of the American Mission to the United Nations, became the Chairman. Mr. Gross was also the personal lawyer of Mr. Hammarskjöld, who had paid him considerable sums of money. The two other members of the Gross Committee, Messrs. Stavropoulos and Philippe de Seynes (who right in the beginning had replaced Mr. Robertson because of the latter's going back to England) are interesting, inasmuch as their contracts of employment in the United Nations Secretariat were to expire the next April (1958), and both were eager to have them renewed. How could anyone expect them to contradict the then already well established and well known opinion of Mr. Hammarskjöld, who alone held the strings of the purse in his hands?

It must be clear that these facts alone would have prevented any judges from sitting in any American court in an analogous situation. They would have been considered as biased, and expected to disqualify themselves. But even if—by some twist of procedure—such biased judges would ever sit in such a case, the defendant would still have the right to appeal to higher state and federal courts, an opportunity which is completely lacking in the United Nations.

The Gross Committee was occupied with the Bang-Jensen case from Decem-

ber 6, 1957 to February 7, 1958. It issued two interim reports and a final report. During these two months, Bang-Jensen was only heard twice, on December 13 and December 16, 1957. The day the Committee heard Mr. Bang-Jensen for the first time, Mr. Gross said, according to the official transcript: "As I understand it, this group has been asked by the Secretary General to discuss such matters with you as seem relevant to us. However, we are, of course, no formal group or a committee to the extent that we are bound, in any way, by the rules and regulations of the Secretariat." Mr. Gross's statement turned out to be a grave misrepresentation of the truth, to say the least. That the "group" was appointed by Mr. Hammarskjöld as an investigating committee, and nothing else, evolves from countless documents, beginning with the letter of appointment—and not ending with the first interim report of December 21, 1957. That document was issued on that day to the U.N. correspondents under the heading: "Interim Report of *Committee of Investigation* on the Bang-Jensen case." [Our *Italics*.]

The Gross Committee, though considering other points, was mainly concerned with Bang-Jensen's refusal to hand over the list of eighty-one witnesses, whom he had solemnly promised absolute anonymity in order to protect their friends and relatives in Hungary. But not until October 9, 1957 had Bang-Jensen been asked or instructed to give up that list. Since the Special Committee on Hungary had already finished its work early in June, 1957, the fact seems passing strange that during those intervening months neither Mr. Hammarskjöld nor anybody else in the Secretariat had asked Bang-Jensen to

surrender the list of witnesses—although everybody must have known that it was in his possession. The point is significant. When Mr. Hammarskjöld and his associates considered the list as so highly important—which it undoubtedly was—and when they were so sure that it had always been Bang-Jensen's duty to hand over that secret list, why had they not asked him to do so for more than four months? If they were right in their contention that this list belonged in a U.N. safe deposit vault under the direct control of the Secretary General, then it was the Secretary General as well as Messrs. Cordier, Bunche, and Dr. Protitch who had been derelict in their sworn duty—and another U.N. investigation with some other dismissals was in order. Why has none been undertaken? Why did Mr. Hammarskjöld never inquire of his direct subordinates how they could have forgotten for so long a time to ask Mr. Bang-Jensen to surrender so important a document? There are obviously two quite different sets of administrative justice prevailing in the United Nations. Bang-Jensen, considered by Mr. Hammarskjöld and the U.N. bureaucracy as insubordinate because he refused to surrender the list, was dismissed and died for his somewhat outmoded ideal that a man has to sustain his word of honor. But those members of the Secretariat whose duty it had been to see that secret documents did not remain in any official's private possession, and who had completely failed to carry out this duty, were not even reprimanded.

The Gross Committee released its first Interim Report on December 21, 1957, and its second one on January 15, 1958. Since these two reports plus the final one, with which we will deal later, are

Hammarskjöld denied that he was given authorization to promise absolute anonymity? Mr. Hammarskjöld preferred not to commit himself and remained silent, as so often in the Bang-Jensen case. And Dr. Protitch maintained first that the promise Mr. Bang-Jensen was authorized to give, did not include the Secretary General. One day later, to be exact, on October 10, 1957, however, Dr. Protitch shifted his position and maintained that he could not at all remember the exact terms of the authority Mr. Bang-Jensen was given.

Two questions arise:

1. If Dr. Protitch could not remember on October 10, 1957 the exact terms of the authorization given Mr. Bang-Jensen, how could he have remembered those exact terms one single day before, on October 9, 1957?

2. How should it be explained that the Under Secretary, Dr. Dragoslav Protitch, did not keep some sort of administrative diary or any other kind of record? The same goes, of course, for Mr. Hammarskjöld and Mr. Cordier. Neither the one nor the other put anything in writing about the highly important form of authorization given Mr. Bang-Jensen, an authorization upon which the lives of people depended. One riddle leads to another and they all amount to overwhelming evidence of the existence of an incredible mess in the Secretariat. If such thing is possible in matters of life and death what can we expect in less important affairs?

Bang-Jensen did not shun the decisive problem of whether he was authorized or not to promise anonymity and whether he was right or not to deny Mr. Hammarskjöld the list of witnesses. What he says about this in his memorandum of June 14, 1958, is in

fact the core of his whole defense, a defense which is by no means only a "defense" but an offensive act of devastating force against Messrs. Hammarskjöld, Cordier, Protitch, Bunche and the rest of the Secretariat. It is of such force and self-evidence for everybody of sound mind, even for legally trained minds, that the Secretariat will not be able to live down its shame in years to come. The voice of world conscience is still soft, but may well break out in a storm of indignation about judicial crimes of such magnitude in the United Nations.

In the last analysis, the gross miscarriage of justice as exemplified by Bang-Jensen in his Chapter B of his memorandum of June 14, 1958 may well lead to an amendment of the Privileges and Immunities Act, passed by the American Congress. The pertinent passage in his memorandum reads:

"The binding nature of the assurance to the witnesses irrespective of whether authorized or not. [Emphasis his.]

"Even assuming that I had been given no authorization to give any promise to the witnesses as to the extent of their anonymity, you as Secretary General, as well as I, would still be bound legally as well as morally by the promises which actually I have given. As I pointed out in my memorandum to you of 22 November 1957:

"As I understand it, you and Dr. Protitch now maintain that you made no arrangement to provide who in the Secretariat should be allowed to know the names of the witnesses and that I was not entitled to promise that nobody in the Secretariat but I would know their names. To this I can first of all say, that I was informed at the time that the matter had been thoroughly

orandum, the author deals with the core and main accusation against him; with the charge that promises were given to prospective witnesses "in excess" of Bang-Jensen's authorization. His answer is very simple and has never been contradicted by Mr. Hammar-skjoeld or anybody else. Bang-Jensen writes: "It is difficult to understand how anybody can determine whether this charge is true, without knowing *what* [*Emphasis his*] I was authorized to promise the witnesses who testified before the Special Committee on Hungary and what you claim in this respect.

"However, the various so-called 'reports' of the Gross Committee and the Disciplinary Committee do not give the slightest hint as to this. Nor have you and Dr. Protitch, in spite of my many urgings since 10 October, 1957, been willing to tell me what you maintain that I was authorized to promise to the witnesses."

Then he reminds Mr. Hammar-skjoeld of the latter's own version concerning the authorization given to him. That early in February, 1957, Dr. Protitch had informed Bang-Jensen that "after several discussions with him you (Hammar-skjoeld) had finally agreed that I could promise the witnesses that, while their names would be available upon request to the members of the Committee on Hungary, I would be the only person in the Secretariat who would know their names."

Bang-Jensen then refers to the memorandum from Mr. Cordier of February 9, 1957, which we have quoted already, and in which it is stated that Bang-Jensen would be "responsible for maintaining a secret register showing the names of the witnesses." Bang-Jensen

also refers to another Cordier memorandum of a little later date, "which as I know, further will support my contention." He reminds Mr. Hammar-skjoeld that during his two "interviews" with the Gross Committee, he was definitely assured that these—very important—memoranda would be produced but that they never were. Bitterly, Mr. Bang-Jensen remarks: "Today, six months later, they still have not been made available to me, although I can hardly believe that you — or anybody else — will maintain that they are not relevant to the case."

And then Bang-Jensen asks Mr. Hammar-skjoeld the pertinent question, the question which has never been answered: "Why, for eight months, from February 8 to 9 October 1957, neither you, Mr. Cordier, Dr. Protitch, Mr. Jordan or anybody else in the Secretariat ever asked me:

"1. To see the list of witnesses.

"2. Where and in what manner I kept and safeguarded this perhaps most secret document in the United Nations on the security of which human life depended."

It is the problem with which we have dealt in the beginning, one of the cardinal points of the whole Bang-Jensen case, because no other point shows so convincingly the mess prevailing in the Secretariat. As we know, they would never have asked him to hand over the list of witnesses if the Department of State had not requested identification of a certain Hungarian witness. Bang-Jensen wonders why he was not asked for the list on at least four specific occasions. Had he not several times since October 9, 1957, when he was asked for the first time to surrender the list, inquired whether Mr.

the basis of the whole tragedy, and since they show the "gross" miscarriage of U.N. justice in the case of Bang-Jensen, we need to look into these two reports, and to reproduce some of their more important passages. Right in the beginning, the Interim Report reads: "We have received and examined numerous documents pertaining to the matter and we have interviewed officials of the Secretariat concerning the procedure followed by the Secretariat of the Special Committee on Hungary and the maintenance of documents and archives."

While the authors of the Interim Report were at the time of its issuance supposedly not yet in a position to "make findings or submit recommendations," they deemed it nevertheless appropriate—by some strange contradiction in language and logic—to reach, already, the following "conclusion":

"1. *Record of the United Nations as a safe custodian of highly confidential documents.* During the twelve-year period of the life of the United Nations, documents of a highly classified character, relating to a number of missions and crises—which, if revealed, might have jeopardized the lives and well-being of individuals—have been kept in perfect safety without a single leak or abuse. The documents of the Special Committee are not unique in the life of the United Nations. Three or four other missions, as indicated above, have had documentation of a similar character and therefore it is wrong to conclude that this is an exceptional situation requiring exceptional measures.

"2. *All documents of any organ of the United Nations are the property of the United Nations.* The Secretariat is the custodian of United Nations docu-

ments and the Secretary General in particular maintains personal and official surveillance over highly classified documents of the type in question. Such documents are not available to any member of the Secretariat or to anyone else."

The statement that "during the twelve-year period of the life of the United Nations" no "single leak or abuse" has occurred is meaningless and absurd. The learned and experienced lawyer Ernest A. Gross should, at least, have followed the decorum of his profession and added the qualifying words "so far as we know." How could the members of the Gross Committee, whose chairman was not even a member of the Secretariat, know that "not a single leak or abuse" had occurred since the inception of the United Nations? Nobody can know this, and therefore nobody in his right senses can honestly state it.

Suppose one or more U.N. high officials had leaked, at different times during the last fifteen years, highly classified secrets. (We have reason to believe that such things have occurred, but for the strength of our argument it is not necessary that we know or believe this. We are just supposing.) Would the culprits have told Mr. Gross or Mr. Hammar-skjoeld about it? Certainly not. The characteristic feature of a successful leak as well as of successful espionage is, of course, the fact that nobody knows about it who shouldn't, and that those who do know keep silent. Every law student in his first term understands this because he learns at the beginning of his studies that there is no such thing as a negative burden of proof. Nobody can prove—not even Mr. Gross—that he has not stolen a gold watch during the

last fifteen years. If he should be accused, he can only be acquitted on the ground of "lack of evidence."

However, Bang-Jensen had every good reason to believe that, in the case of this list, such a leak might well occur and might jeopardize the lives of friends and relatives of those witnesses who had rightly insisted on absolute anonymity—and who had specially included Mr. Hammarskjöld among those not to be told. The story goes back to 1953.

In that year, according to NEWSWEEK ("The Dead Dane: Untold Story," *Newsweek*, December 7, 1959) Paul Bang-Jensen was approached by a high-ranking member of the Soviet delegation. The Russian told him—again according to *Newsweek*, with which rests the responsibility for the accuracy of the story—that "an American employed by the United Nations in a high position was responsible for security lapses that led to U.S. intelligence falling into Soviet hands." Also "that he, the Russian wanted to take sanctuary in the United States and hoped for the same kind of protection that the Canadian Government had given Igor Gouzenko, the Soviet Embassy employee who defected in Ottawa."

The Soviet diplomat asked Bang-Jensen to pass this information to the proper American authorities, but he insisted, and rightfully, that nothing should ever be put in writing. "Bang-Jensen," so goes the *Newsweek* story, "duly reported the matter to an American friend serving with the U.S. delegation. The American, in turn duly reported to Washington."

Now we encounter an American dis-ease. Somewhere along the line the oral report was *put in writing*. It then filtered back to U.N. Headquarters and,

there, straight into the office of the very American high official who, according to the Soviet diplomat, had been leaking important and highly classified secrets to the Soviet delegation. (The name of this high official is well known to American authorities, but, for obvious reasons, cannot be revealed here.)

What happened? *Newsweek* reports that the Russian who had hoped to defect was promptly shipped back to the Soviet Union and has, of course, since disappeared. *Newsweek* adds: "And, according to Bang-Jensen's friends, the American is still at the U.N. (This man reportedly played a part in Bang-Jensen's dismissal which, rightly or wrongly, U.N. officials felt justified.)" We have no reason to doubt *Newsweek's* information, which surely was double-checked before it was released. Moreover, as this writer was assured on good authority, Mrs. Bang-Jensen has corroborated the *Newsweek* story. It will have to be checked again when Congress investigates Bang-Jensen's death and its surrounding circumstances.

Bang-Jensen must have felt instrumental in the destruction of the Soviet diplomat. This feeling obviously caused a deep depression in his mind and might well have been the basic reason for his insistence on absolute anonymity as to identities of the Hungarian witnesses. Bang-Jensen always maintained that he was fully authorized to grant such anonymity. We shall deal later with this question in more detail. But one fact which strongly supports Mr. Bang-Jensen's contention may be mentioned here. On February 8, 1957, Mr. Andrew Cordier, Executive Assistant to the Secretary General, wrote a memorandum to Mr. B. R. Turner, Controller,

evidence had not been considered), Mr. Hammarskjöld did not ignore it and considered it as fully proven. In his letter of dismissal, he wrote: "I do not feel that I can ignore the evidence that has been presented under this heading. The fact that you did improperly press your views directly on the Chairman and Rapporteur is substantiated by statements of those officers contained in the documentation made available to you and to the Joint Disciplinary Committee. So far as I am aware you have not denied the charge, and the fact that you have not availed yourself of repeated opportunities to comment on it, either to the Joint Disciplinary Committee or directly to me at my express request, would not be a reason for my withholding action with respect to a charge as serious as that." We have here a case where the Secretary General acts on a charge not considered by the Joint Disciplinary Committee, a charge which was formally dropped. Mr. Hammarskjöld accepted the charge, formulated by himself or on his behalf to be submitted to the Disciplinary Committee, decided on the validity of the charge, and passed judgment of dismissal partially based on the same charge! The cynical unfairness of such procedure seems to be self-evident. As to the other charges—one, three and four—the following should be said:

Bang-Jensen's charges against officials of the Secretariat were, as stated in the accusation, No. 1, "persistent," but by no means "unfounded" as we have already seen and shall further see.

The third charge, that Bang-Jensen gave in preliminary interviews with prospective witnesses "assurances in excess" of his authority, or had wrongly and unjustifiably interpreted those as-

surances given to him, has most certainly never been proved. Bang-Jensen believed, completely *bona fide*, that authority was given to him to promise all prospective witnesses complete anonymity. "Complete anonymity" includes the Secretary General.

The fourth charge against Bang-Jensen, that he refused to comply with orders to hand over the list of the eighty-one witnesses, is correct. It is the only one that is completely so. But his failing to comply with orders to hand over the list was based on moral grounds, on his solemn promise which, in turn, was based on what he believed to be sufficient authorization.

In his classical memorandum to Mr. Hammarskjöld of June 14, 1958 (forty-seven pages with annexes) Bang-Jensen answered every charge. This document is his real defense and at the same time the most devastating criticism of Mr. Hammarskjöld and the Secretariat ever levelled against them. We have now to take a close look at this document which has never been published before.

In his introductory remarks to this memorandum, Bang-Jensen says: "As to the so-called 'report' of the Disciplinary Committee, which recommends to you my dismissal for misconduct, it is sufficient here to remark that you yourself have a first-hand acquaintance with much information withheld from the Gross Committee and its rubber stamp, the Disciplinary Committee, and that you personally know that the charges against me are not true. Nor can you be unaware that the 'reports' of these two bodies contain many statements which are in conflict with facts known to you."

In the very first chapter of this mem-

applicable in the case of Bang-Jensen's appeal. He did not appeal an "administrative decision" which was the "subject of the appeal." Had he appealed his dismissal, staff Rule 111.3 could have been applied. But he did not do that. As Mr. Hammarskjöld himself had admitted, Bang-Jensen's appeal dealt with various "procedural aspects" of his case, mainly with the complete lack of "due process."

Mr. Hammarskjöld's representative, Mr. Green, obviously interpreted the administrative staff rules more correctly than did Mr. Hammarskjöld. The contradiction between the Secretary General and his representative as to the interpretation of a staff rule is thoroughly characteristic of the judicial jungle in the Secretariat, a judicial jungle deliberately created to cover up the lack of "due process" and therefore the "railroading" of a highly discomfiting U. N. official.

When the Joint Disciplinary Committee held its first meeting in executive session on April 24, 1958, for consideration of the charges preferred against Bang-Jensen, he immediately protested in a memorandum against this "flagrant violation of due process." His protest was, of course, of no avail. He repeated his protest on May 17, 1958, when he wrote that "it would be totally illegal and (would) amount to a travesty of justice" if the Committee went ahead during his own appeal. Again, the result was zero!

At the expense of being repetitious we now need to deal again with the charges against Bang-Jensen, as considered by the Joint Disciplinary Committee. We will give them in the exact wording as they later appeared in Mr. Hammarskjöld's letter of dismissal, of

July 3, 1958. The four specific charges read in this letter as follows:

1. "Persistent and unfounded charges against officials of the Secretariat.

2. "That you (Bang-Jensen) acted contrary to your obligations as an international civil servant and in defiance of instructions from your superior in pressing upon the Chairman and Rapporteur of the Special Committee, in an improper manner, your personal view concerning the drafting of the Committee's Report, and that you also refused to comply with an instruction from your superior not to attend a meeting of the Special Committee.

3. "In your preliminary interviews with prospective witnesses, you either gave assurances to prospective witnesses which were in excess of your authority, or subsequently you made a wrong and unjustified interpretation of the assurances given by you, or both.

4. "You failed to comply with orders first given orally on 9 October, 1957 and later in writing from the Secretary General to deliver for safekeeping in the Secretariat papers in your possession relating to witnesses before the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary."

The evidence relating to the second charge submitted to the Joint Disciplinary Committee was not considered by the Committee due to the fact that "no reference to these charges was contained in any document authenticated" by Bang-Jensen's signature. It was therefore dropped although the Disciplinary Committee stated that its decision not to review it should not be taken as reflecting to any extent on the soundness of the charges themselves.

Notwithstanding the official dropping of the second charge, (because the

which we quote in full:

"Certain Hungarian refugees, who wish to remain anonymous, will testify before the Committee on the Problem of Hungary now meeting at headquarters. The Secretary General has approved the following arrangements concerning reimbursement of expenses which the refugees will incur by appearing before the Committee.

"1. Each refugee witness will be entitled to reimbursement for the cost of round trip transportation between his home and UN headquarters, and in addition will be entitled to \$10.00 for each day or fraction thereof that he testifies before the Committee. This per diem is paid in lieu of reimbursement of actual expenses for meals, lodgings, taxis, and all incidental expenses.

"2. You are authorized to make the payment set forth in paragraph (1) on petty cash vouchers made payable to "Refugee 1," "Refugee 2," etc., without further identification. The cash payable against vouchers will be picked up by the Assistant Secretary of the Committee, Mr. P. Bang-Jensen, who will sign for receipt of the funds and be responsible for turning them over to the entitled witnesses.

"3. Mr. Bang-Jensen will be responsible for maintaining a secret register showing the names of the witnesses identified by number only on the petty cash vouchers. *This register will not be available to the Controller's staff, [Emphasis Cordier's]* but when the Committee has completed taking testimony at headquarters the Under Secretary for the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs will notify the Controller of the total number of refugee witnesses who have appeared before the Committee."

This memorandum does not by any stretch of the imagination show that Bang-Jensen was expected to reveal the names of the anonymous witnesses to anybody, even the Secretary General himself. It is one of the basic documents which strongly supports Bang-Jensen in the position from which he would not waver.

We come back to the problem of U.N. security as far as "leaks" are concerned. There was not only the fatal leak described in the *Newsweek* story. There is another case of an U.N. leak of more recent time which also seems to justify the strong doubts Mr. Bang-Jensen had about U.N. security.

On July 15, 1957, the Associated Press reported from Colombo, Ceylon, that the Ceylonese Prime Minister had just informed the House of Commons "that Dhanala Samarasokara, thirty-six years old, a Ceylonese employed in the United Nations' Department of Economic and Social Affairs, had turned over to a Russian, Vladimir Grusha, some information on the fact finding investigation by Ceylon and four other nations." The same report also mentioned the fact that Mr. Grusha, former First Secretary of the Soviet Delegation to the U.N., had left the United States on April 10, 1957, "at the request of the United States Government." The Ceylonese International Civil Servant, Samarasokara, was dismissed by Mr. Hammarskjöld on December 16, 1957. These undisputed facts clearly contradict those assertions in the Gross Committee's Report of December 21, 1957, according to which secret material on the United Nations has always been safeguarded without any leaks or abuses.

How the Gross Committee, whose members must have been familiar with

the case of Mr. Samarasokara and especially with the fact that he was summarily dismissed by Mr. Hammarskjöld on December 16, 1957, only five days before the Interim Report was released to the press, could ever assert that there had been no leaks in the history of the United Nations, remains to be explained. The facts as revealed in the Ceylonese case alone give the outright lie to Mr. Ernest A. Gross and his colleagues who signed with him the three official reports. Their statement is simply not true, and the circumstances show it is not even plausible that they could have believed it to be true.

However, that is not all. Bang-Jensen had other and more direct reasons for his insistence on the undisturbed anonymity of the Hungarian witnesses. This fact stands out very clearly from a secret memorandum he wrote on October 11, 1957 to the Under Secretary, Dr. Dragoslav Protitch, and through him, of course, to Mr. Hammarskjöld:

"Several of the witnesses inquired carefully in advance about how their name would be kept secret. As to the Secretariat, I could assure them that nobody but I would know their name. Two prominent members of the Hungarian Communist Party both asked whether they could be certain that Mr. Hammarskjöld would not learn their names. I feel free, if the Secretary General should like to know, to reveal the reason they gave for making this a condition."

Mr. Hammarskjöld did not want to know. Therefore, after having waited eight months, Paul Bang-Jensen wrote another memorandum on June 14, 1958, this time addressed to Mr. Hammarskjöld. It is a basic document of the Bang-Jensen case and consists of more

than thirty pages. In this memorandum, Bang-Jensen included the quotation from his memorandum to Dr. Protitch of October 11, 1957, quoted above, and then continued:

"In all these months, you have shown no interest in learning the reasons given by these two witnesses.

"I feel myself that the reasons they gave are not irrelevant to an evaluation of the charges against me; however, I have been reluctant to put them in writing without your authorization and you have given me no opportunity to inform you about this or other matters orally since, on 4 June, last year, I first brought the various irregularities to your attention."

It must seem strange that Mr. Hammarskjöld has never been interested in knowing the reasons the two high-ranking members of the Hungarian Communist Party suggested to Bang-Jensen. How could Mr. Hammarskjöld ever evaluate Bang-Jensen's refusal to hand over the list, when he never cared to know the Hungarians' reasons for their absolute insistence on anonymity. It was certainly Mr. Hammarskjöld's duty to inform himself about the "reasons" the two Hungarians gave for so emphatically precluding his own knowledge of their identities. There seems to be only one answer to the question of why Mr. Hammarskjöld did not desire to learn these reasons: He was afraid to do so.

If he had been absolutely sure that no good reasons could have been given to Bang-Jensen, Mr. Hammarskjöld probably would have been tremendously interested in learning about them, if for no other reason than to disprove slanderous allegations. If there was a scintilla of possibility that the "reasons" advanced by the two high-ranking Hun-

compromised and prejudiced by their superiors upon whom alone their livelihood depended.

In a memorandum of June 7, 1958, Bang-Jensen wrote about Mr. Coates: "Mr. Charles Coates, in fact, has personal knowledge that the charges against me are false. During the fall of 1957, I had several extended conversations with him. In October, I asked his advice about what to do since I had received no reply to the following repeated inquiry to the Secretary-General:

"In the meantime, I am in serious doubt about my duties as an international official. Sabotage has been carried out, allegedly on your instructions. You have failed to consider my evidence. Am I now expected to forget this matter? If not, to whom am I to turn?"

"Mr. Coates' advice at that time was that I was not obliged nor entitled to do anything; *he told me that in his opinion, even if the Secretary General had murdered his mother, he would not feel free to report it without the Secretary General's permission. Since the Secretary General had failed to answer my repeated request for advice, I was obliged, Mr. Coates felt, to forget the whole matter. [Emphasis supplied by the author.]*

"On February 7, 1958, I met Mr. Coates outside the United Nations. He suggested then that I should rather resign because I could not win anyhow. When I replied that, in order to vindicate myself, I was forced to take the case through the Disciplinary Committee and, if necessary, through the Appeals Board and the Tribunal, he told me that even so I would not have a chance because 'the whole machine' was organized against me."

We are grateful to Mr. Coates for his candor, which is rare indeed in the House on the East River. He is the only high-ranking U. N. official who ever dared — though for the wrong reason — to tell Bang-Jensen the truth, the truth that "the whole machine" was organized against him.

The questionability concerning the legality of the Joint Disciplinary Committee's proceedings at that time also derives from the fact that Mr. Bang-Jensen had already appealed the case to the U. N. Appeals Board. He had not appealed his dismissal. He had only appealed the Secretary General's persistent denial of "due process" by constantly refusing him proper access to the documents necessary for the preparation of his defense and proper time to prepare it. This appeal was filed prior to the proceedings in the Joint Disciplinary Committee and was generally considered as having priority. This opinion was even upheld by the Secretary General's representative, Mr. Green, who had told Mr. Bang-Jensen on May 27, 1958 that the case "of course" had to remain inactive in the Disciplinary Committee during the appeal, and that the administration realized that Bang-Jensen would carry the appeal on to the Administrative Tribunal, if necessary.

Nevertheless, the Disciplinary Committee proceeded with the case. To justify such procedure, Mr. Hammarskjöld, in his letter of dismissal of July 3, 1958, referred to staff Rule 111.3 which reads: "The filing of an Appeal with the Joint Appeals Board shall not have the effect of suspending action on an administrative decision which is the subject of the appeal." It is, however, doubtful whether this staff rule was

damage the public standing of the Secretariat. That much is certain. It would probably set off an agitation in the United States Congress for an amendment of the Privileges and Immunities Act to preclude any possibility of future instances of 'McCarthyism' (more ruthless than anything McCarthy ever dreamed of), in an international organization supported in the main by the money of American taxpayers.

"7. But what is even more important is the human element of the situation and its dramatic setting which command a powerful mass appeal with public opinion here and abroad. I am not referring now to the characteristic sympathy of Americans and Europeans for an 'underdog.'

"There is an element of classic Greek tragedy in the case. This casts Bang-Jensen in the role of the heroic figure who is being ruthlessly persecuted because he refused to give up the list of anonymous Hungarian witnesses to officials of the UN Secretariat, who demonstrably took no security measure to safeguard the inviolability of their identity.

"To me that is the supreme moral issue of the Bang-Jensen case. It carries an explosive menace for the future of the Secretariat, when it is tried in the forum of international public opinion, as now seems inevitable. If and when that time comes, that issue, in my opinion cannot be met by the feeble defense of the Gross 'interim report' that 'there are no secrets in the UN' and, therefore, it was not incumbent on the Secretary General to establish extraordinary safeguards in the case of the sensitive work of the Committee on Hungary. *In that situation, there were desperately important secrets, on*

whose security human lives depended.

"This is a setting which will raise profound concern in the minds of all friends of the UN and which its enemies will exploit with consummate skill to its detriment.

"Faithfully
(signed) "J. Anthony Panuch."

IX

THE JOINT DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

THE NEXT U. N. administrative entity to deal with the Bang-Jensen case was the so-called Joint Disciplinary Committee. Immediately after the submission of the Final Gross Report, Mr. Hammarskjöld filed formal charges against Bang-Jensen to be considered by this Committee. It considered the case from March 20 to June 5, 1958. The Joint Disciplinary Committee consisted of the following three members, all of them U. N. Secretariat officials: Mr. A. D. Meurig Evans, Chairman; Mr. Charles Coates; and Mr. Jean-Pierre Martin.

Under the accepted rules of "due process of law" it must be considered as another strange item that Mr. Meurig Evans did not disqualify himself. Mr. Evans was the highest-ranking assistant to Mr. Andrew Cordier, who was so deeply involved in and — as Mr. Bang-Jensen stated — "compromised" by the case.

As to the other members of the Disciplinary Committee, we have already noted that both were subordinates of Messrs. Philippe de Seynes and Constantin A. Stavropoulos, chairman, member, and co-signers of the Gross reports. Nobody could and nobody did in fact expect them to contradict their superiors. No American court would have allowed them to sit in a case so

garian Communists were correct, he must have been afraid even to discuss them with Mr. Bang-Jensen. No other interpretation of the remarkable incident seems to be possible.

The probable character of the reasons given by the Hungarians seems to be indicated by Mr. Bang-Jensen's discreet remark that he was equally "reluctant" to put them in writing on June 14, 1958, as he had been on October 11, 1957. He obviously protected Mr. Hammarskjöld far more than Mr. Hammarskjöld had ever protected Mr. Bang-Jensen.

VI

GROSS COMMITTEE, SECOND AND THIRD REPORTS

THE SECOND INTERIM REPORT, issued by the Gross Committee, was released to the press on January 15, 1958 under the heading: "Secretary General Receives Report of Committee Investigating Bang-Jensen Case."

As the Report states in the beginning, "the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary had taken testimony from 111 witnesses in five cities, beginning in New York on 17 January 1957, and proceeding thence to Geneva, Rome, Vienna, London and back to Geneva, where the hearings were concluded in mid-April. Of the 111 witnesses who appeared before the Committee, 81 requested leave to testify anonymously. In every case the request was granted without question. . . . They were entitled to the shelter of anonymity which they sought, and they received it."

Here it is again: "Anonymity" was granted "without question." What does that mean? It can only mean what it says and what Mr. Bang-Jensen had said to the witnesses: That he would be

the only one within the Secretariat who would know the names of the witnesses and that not even a "sealed" list would be deposited with the Secretariat. If it does not mean this, I do not know how the anonymity of the witnesses could have been guaranteed.

The second Interim Report also reveals that not until October 9, 1957, more than four months after the conclusion of the Special Committee's work, did Mr. Hammarskjöld and the Secretariat appear to learn for the first time "that Mr. Bang-Jensen had retained in his possession certain papers relating to the work of the Special Committee, which contained material tending to identify witnesses who had appeared before the Committee anonymously. He was instructed to transmit such papers under seal to the Under-Secretary for Political and Security Affairs, to be kept in secure custody. This he refused to do, on the ground that, in conducting interviews with certain prospective witnesses, he had given assurance that he alone of all members of the Secretariat would have knowledge of their identity.

"Inasmuch as he persisted in this refusal, he was on 6 December, 1957 suspended from duty, with pay, pending further investigation. Such suspension became effective on 4 December 1957 and is without prejudice to his rights as a staff member."

This statement brings us right back to the same point already raised. Since the Gross Committee, the Special Committee on the Problem on Hungary and Mr. Hammarskjöld have always maintained that it was Mr. Bang-Jensen's duty to surrender the secret list of witnesses, together with other confidential and non-confidential documents in his

possession, why had they not asked Mr. Bang-Jensen to hand over all of these papers immediately after his return from Europe? Or at least after the Special Committee had concluded its work on June 7, 1957? Why?

I repeat what I have said before: If nobody in the Secretariat, nor Mr. Hammarskjöld himself, were prudent enough to do this, was it not a dereliction of duty which should even today be punished by the summary dismissal of those responsible? Such a blunder of high-ranking officials in any Government agency around the world would undoubtedly lead to a disciplinary investigation which could only end in such dismissals.

It is interesting to note that, as a matter of fact, apparently neither Mr. Hammarskjöld nor anybody else in the Secretariat would have asked Mr. Bang-Jensen for the return of the list at all, were it not for the accident that the U.S. Department of State had asked the Secretary General to verify an assertion made by an Hungarian refugee who was awaiting deportation. This refugee maintained that he was one of the secret eighty-one Hungarian witnesses who had asked to remain anonymous. In order to save him from deportation, immigration authorities asked the State Department to have the refugee's allegation verified by the United Nations. This, and nothing else—on the surface, anyway—started the ball rolling in the United Nations.

The Gross Committee, in its second report, recommended that "Mr. Bang-Jensen be instructed forthwith to burn these papers, in a sealed envelope, in the presence of a United Nations security officer. Furthermore he should be required to give explicit assurance

that no copies of the papers have been made by him and that, to the best of his knowledge, no such copies are in existence."

On January 18, 1958, the Secretary General "concurred" in this recommendation. In a terse statement released on that day to the press, the concurrence read: "The Secretary General has decided to accept the recommendation of the Committee that such papers as Mr. Bang-Jensen possesses should be destroyed by burning in the presence of an United Nations official."

The historic burning of the papers took place on January 24, 1958. They were burned on the roof of the Secretariat building in the presence of Messrs. Bang-Jensen, his counsel Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Dr. Dragoslav Protitch and an U.N. security officer. At the same time, Mr. Bang-Jensen assured the Secretary General in a letter that he had delivered for burning "all papers in his possession relating to witnesses who appeared anonymously before the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary" and that he had not retained any copies of those papers.

The third and final report issued by the Gross Committee shows two dates, the 7th and 8th of February, 1958. It consists of 35 pages of text and an additional 164 pages made up of five annexes. In essence, it rejected every charge ever made by Mr. Bang-Jensen concerning sabotage, as well as his assertion of having received full authority to promise anonymity, to prospective witnesses. And it recommended his summary dismissal, by special reference to Staff Regulation 10.2 which reads:

"The Secretary General may impose disciplinary measures on staff members whose conduct is unsatisfactory.

"March 27, 1958

"Dear Mr. Simon:

"1. Pursuant to our telephone conversation of this morning, I understand that Mr. Bang-Jensen has authorized me to return to you, your legal opinion dated 17 March 1958 regarding the suability in an appropriate American Court, of the members of the Gross Committee as a result of the slanderous imputations and innuendos contained in their report submitted to the Secretary General and made the basis of charges preferred against Mr. Bang-Jensen, by his direction.

"2. I return the opinion herewith. Since we are both out of the case let me say this. In my long years of Government service in responsible positions of the United States Government, I have never seen anything to approach the Gross Committee 'report' as a scurrilous and cowardly attack on one official of an international agency by his supposedly reputable colleagues, aided and abetted by an outsider, under the cover of the protection accorded them by the Privileges and Immunities Act. That is the reason I hit so hard in the exceptions to the 'report' which I prepared in Bang-Jensen's behalf.

"3. You and I may differ in our opinion as to *who* [*Emphasis by Mr. Panuch*] was the real author of the 'report' but, in the last analysis, his identity is an inconsequential matter. The thing that counts is that experienced, sophisticated and presumably responsible men like Hammarskjöld and Cordier, who necessarily have to operate in a public opinion 'Goldfish Bowl,' have been so misguided as to make the Gross 'report' the basis of their charges against Bang-Jensen. When they permitted that to happen,

they set in motion a chain of events that will open up a veritable public opinion Pandora's Box when the case gets to the Administrative Tribunal. They may find that they won a minor bureaucratic battle only to have Bang-Jensen win the major war of public opinion.

"4. It was to avoid this eventuality, with all of its destructive potentialities to the UN, that I hoped that the controversy could be disposed on a basis of 'honor to both sides.' The 'White Paper' on this, by way of an interchange of letters between the Secretary General and Bang-Jensen, as I frankly told you, would involve difficulties. However with firm resolve and good faith on both sides, I am convinced an acceptable solution was possible. Unfortunately I completely underestimated the intensity of Mr. Bang-Jensen's feeling about the Gross 'report,' the fact that it had been given such a wide circulation in the Secretariat, that it had in fact been 'leaked' (since it was not a classified document), while Bang-Jensen was under strict official injunction of secrecy.

"5. I completely agree with you that whatever the problems of libel action against Messrs. Gross, Stavropoulos and de Seynes may be, the institution of such a suit would receive tremendous publicity on account of its novelty and because of the issues and personalities involved. Whatever its outcome, the publicity would make certain that the international civil servant of the UN Secretariat, would, in the future, be safe from abuses such as the Gross Committee and the Gross report.

"6. As a former official of the United States Government, I would hate to see that kind of suit instituted. It would

tion and sentence handed down to them from above by a committee consisting of two Under-Secretaries and a so-called 'independent' chairman of considerable prominence? The case in fact was irreparably prejudiced by the submission of the Gross 'report' to the Disciplinary Committee."

And in a thorough summary of the Gross Committee's Final Report, based on the most scrupulous and most accurate confrontation with the principle of "due process" as guaranteed in every free country of the world, Bang-Jensen called it a "scandalous, partisan, vituperative and defamatory *ex parte* judgment designed conclusively to pre-empt — or at least fatally prejudice — any impartial consideration by the Joint Disciplinary Committee of the real issues in the case." And he continued that the Final Report:

"Specifies in explicit detail the manner in which the *sentence* [*Emphasis Bang-Jensen's*] of the Gross tribunal is to be carried out by the Joint Disciplinary Committee; either by my dismissal for gross misconduct, as charged by Mr. Gross; or more viciously, by my separation from the Secretariat on grounds of insanity, as alleged by Mr. Gross;

3. "Preempts unlawfully the jurisdiction and functions not only of the Joint Disciplinary Committee but of the Joint Appeals Board;

4. "Is designed to divert attention from any real scrutiny of the real issue in the case, by a vicious attack on the character and mental competence of the undersigned, by a person not a member of the United Nations [Mr. Gross], under the cover and protection of the legal privileges and immunities accorded the United Nations;

5. "Constitutes a flagrant and unconscionable violation of the procedural safeguards established by the General Assembly under Article 101.1 of the UN Charter, to protect Secretariat employees against arbitrary exercise of power by the Secretary General or those acting by or under color of his authority."

Bang-Jensen is here concerned not so much with the merits or demerits of his case, for instance with the question as to whether he was or was not duly authorized by Mr. Hammarskjöld to promise absolute anonymity to the Hungarian witnesses. With these and similar questions, concerning the substance of his case, he had dealt in great detail in his own memorandum to the Secretary General, of June 14, 1958, as we shall see later. Here, he is concerned with the even more important question of "due process," of which we already know that it was completely lacking. That this was not just Bang-Jensen's conviction can be seen by another document to which I ascribe the greatest importance, a document which herewith is published for the first time.

It is a private letter, written by none other than the well-known J. Anthony Panuch, former Under Secretary in the U. S. Department of State, who has just ended a term as Special Adviser to the Mayor of the City of New York, Robert F. Wagner. Mr. Panuch, a lawyer of greatest experience in national and international affairs, who had represented Mr. Bang-Jensen for a short time, wrote the following letter to Mr. Manfred Simon, a jurist and member of the U. N. Secretariat who also had represented Mr. Bang-Jensen for a time.

The letter reads as follows:

"He may summarily dismiss a member of the staff for serious misconduct."

The Final Gross Report goes so far as to distort certain events by interpreting them as disparaging to Mr. Bang-Jensen, when the facts clearly speak against such an interpretation. Thus for instance we can read, on Pages 31 and 32, the following:

"In mid-June (1957) Mr. Bang-Jensen departed on a two-months home leave. It was thought by his superiors that a period of rest and recuperation after his strenuous work with the Committee on Hungary might have a beneficial effect upon him. When he returned to New York in August and renewed his charges, inquiries were made on the Secretary General's instructions by Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunche. After several interviews and exchanges of memoranda, Mr. Bunche concluded that Mr. Bang-Jensen was unable or unwilling to substantiate his allegations and that they were groundless."

This passage is untruthful and misleading on two counts. The "surprise" indicated by the authors of this Final Gross Report, concerning the fact that Bang-Jensen had "renewed his charges" after his return from home leave, is absurd. As the reader will remember, Mr. Hammarskjöld had written to Mr. Bang-Jensen that the Secretary General would see him after his return from Denmark, in order to discuss personally with him all his complaints—a promise which Mr. Hammarskjöld did not honor. How could the authors of the Final Gross report have expected from Mr. Bang-Jensen that he should have forgotten or ignored this explicit promise? Naturally, Mr. Bang-Jensen waited for the Secretary General to invite him, according to his promise, and had by no

means forgotten what he wanted to discuss. Instead of seeing Bang-Jensen, Mr. Hammarskjöld sent Mr. Ralph Bunche, as we know.

The other misrepresentation lies in the remark made about Mr. Bunche's conversations and the exchange of memoranda with Bang-Jensen. There the Gross Committee opens itself wide for criticism. How could Mr. Bunche "decide" that Bang-Jensen's allegations were "groundless" when he himself had stated that Mr. Bang-Jensen, for whatever reasons, did not "substantiate" them — meaning that the "substantiation" had not been presented to Mr. Bunche? It is, as we have seen already, quite possible that Bang-Jensen had *good reason* not to offer any "substantiation" of his allegations to Mr. Bunche, who had already stated that he was not going to spend even five minutes to look at the evidence. To draw from this fact the conclusion that the allegations were "groundless" is sheer nonsense — as should have occurred to the members of the Gross Committee!

Since Bang-Jensen is dead, it will never be possible to judge conclusively the merits of his allegations of sabotage, or of his claim as to the authority given him to grant absolute anonymity to witnesses. Therefore, we could concede that Bang-Jensen might, at times, have been an unpleasant, trouble-making, and even a somewhat hysterical colleague, who may have seen "sabotage" where there was none. (We grant this for the sake of argument, not because we believe that it was the case.) Even if he had been all this and much more, he was entitled to "due process of law" within the Secretariat. There can not be the slightest doubt that Bang-Jensen was deliberately and definitely denied

"due process of law," and that therefore all the legal consequences, originating in the three Gross Reports, including his dismissal, are illegal, and constitute a very black mark on the record of the United Nations.

VII

A CLOSER LOOK AT THE GROSS COMMITTEE

WE HAVE ALREADY SEEN that the appointment of Ernest A. Gross as Chairman of the Investigating Committee was not only unfair to Bang-Jensen, it was outright inadmissible in any respectable judicial procedure. Mr. Gross was not only the legal adviser of Mr. Hammarskjöld, and therefore not an "independent outsider" as he was described by the Secretariat. Mr. Gross had — at the time of his appointment — already received \$34,700.00 from the United Nations, through Mr. Hammarskjöld, for consultations during the years, 1953-54, when he had acted on behalf of American U.N. staff members whom the United States desired to have removed from the U.N. staff as great security risks. These had been staff members who were proved beyond any reasonable doubt to be Communists, and pro-Communists who had time and again used the Fifth Amendment as well as others when appearing before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Since then, Mr. Gross may have received other large fees from the United Nations. *Who's Who in America* for 1956-1957 lists Mr. Ernest A. Gross as "legal Adviser to Secretary General Hammarskjöld." What fee Mr. Gross has received for handling the Bang-Jensen case, we do not know.

The second member of the group comprising the Gross Committee was in

its original composition Mr. Constantin A. Stavropoulos, Under Secretary for Legal Affairs. The third member — in the original composition — was Mr. J. A. C. Robertson, Director of Personnel, the same gentleman who, as we have seen, communicated to Mr. Bang-Jensen his suspension and who found it necessary to have him escorted from the U.N. by two guards. As we know, Mr. Robertson was immediately replaced by Mr. Phillippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs. This fact is far more significant than appears at first glance. Since Mr. Robertson was leaving the United Nations and the United States for good, to return to his home in England, and already had made his reservations some time before his appointment as member of the Gross Committee, this appointment deserves some comment. It leads to only one interpretation, a conclusion which was familiar among U.N. officials at the time: It was expected that Bang-Jensen could be railroaded out of the U.N. within the single week, while Mr. Robertson was still in New York and serving with the Committee. We should also mention that during that week Mr. Hammarskjöld was in Europe; possibly, as it was suggested in U.N. circles, to escape criticism, especially from Scandinavian circles, against the summary and harsh treatment accorded to Mr. Bang-Jensen, a fellow Scandinavian who was the highest-ranking Dane in the Secretariat.

On December 6, 1957, Mr. Robertson requested Mr. Bang-Jensen to attend a meeting of the Gross Committee and to bring with him "Such documentation as you may consider relevant to help you in answering questions arising from the review." Since nobody had ever told

resign rather than risk being subjected to further public slander."

With the Final Gross Report, Mr. Hammarskjöld had what he had always wanted to have: The recommendation of Mr. Bang-Jensen's dismissal without having him granted "due process of law." The Final Gross Report listed the following four charges against Mr. Bang-Jensen:

1. That he had "repeatedly and persistently made unfounded charges and allegations";

2. That between May 28, and 30, 1957, he had, in an improper manner, pressed his views regarding the drafting of the Hungary Report on the Chairman and the Rapporteur of the Committee on Hungary; and that, on May 31, 1957, he had refused to comply with an instruction of the Secretary of that Committee, Mr. William Jordan, not to attend a meeting of the Committee;

3. That, as Deputy Secretary of the Committee on Hungary, he had given assurances to prospective Hungarian witnesses in excess of his authority; and

4. That he had refused to hand over the list of witnesses to his superiors.

It must be noted that the first two charges were completely new to Mr. Bang-Jensen. Also, as he pointed out, they referred to long past events "which were known to the Secretary General at the time, but for which Mr. Bang-Jensen had not been criticized then — on the contrary, he had at that time in this connection received from Mr. Hammarskjöld an expression of gratitude."

Since charges No. 1 and No. 2 in the Final Gross Report were completely unknown to Mr. Bang-Jensen, he never had the opportunity to defend himself

against them. Nevertheless, the Gross Committee found him guilty of both. Furthermore: The Final Gross Report, together with the two reports preceding it, constituted the only basis upon which the Joint Disciplinary Committee and the United Nations Administrative Tribunal decided to hold up Mr. Bang-Jensen's dismissal.

VIII

THE NEXT STEP

THE CASE was now immediately referred by Mr. Hammarskjöld to the Joint Disciplinary Committee. This procedure made the whole case even more "strange." For both Mr. de Seynes and Mr. Stavropoulos, being two of the three members of the Gross Committee, were high officials in the U. N. Secretariat, and hence the superiors of the very men, the three members of the Joint Disciplinary Committee, who would have to review the findings of the Gross Committee.

Of this step Mr. Bang-Jensen, in his own brief, already quoted, said: "How could the members of the Disciplinary Committee be expected to find the true facts in this enormous and complex case, considering the confusing and deceiving Gross 'report' and its seventy purposefully selected and, in part, specially prepared annexes — a 'report' which had been drafted and submitted by an impressive-looking committee which had spent two months 'investigating' the matter and already had passed sentence in the most definite terms? How could the Disciplinary Committee, or the Appeals Board, both of them consisting of subordinate officials, feel free to overrule the conviction?"

the charges brought against Mr. Bang-Jensen is one among the many documents to which Mr. Bang-Jensen requested access in his appeal of August 29, 1958. Rightfully he points out in his appeal: "Since it was a public press conference, the transcript can hardly be said to be secret, and since the conference was called to deal solely with the Bang-Jensen case, the transcript can hardly be said not to be relevant to the case."

Mr. Berle informed the Gross Committee that he would submit a brief in which he would point out every single error contained in the second Gross Report of January 15, 1958, and in which he would also answer every single one of the many new allegations contained therein. Mr. Gross answered Mr. Berle on January 30, 1958, that the Committee would not accept such reply to its own "report" of January 15, 1958, "since it had already concluded its work and would report to the Secretary General in a couple of days."

As if this denial was not scandalous enough — the accusing Committee refuses to accept the accused person's lawyer's answer! — it was moreover a deliberate inaccuracy in so far as it asserted that the Final Gross Report would be submitted to the Secretary General in a "couple of days." Since Mr. Gross made this statement on January 30, it was to be expected that the Final Gross Report would be submitted to Mr. Hammarskjöld not later than Saturday, February 1, 1958. Even if we interpret the expression "couple of days" liberally, meaning not only two days, but three, four or even five, the date of submission would not be later than Tuesday, the fourth of February, 1958. The Final Gross Report, how-

ever, was not submitted until Saturday, February 8, 1958, and Mr. Bang-Jensen did not receive a copy of this document upon which his life depended until February 19, 1958! Even then, he received it only because he had vigorously protested the delay, and had pointed out that *the press had been incorrectly told that he had already received a copy.*

In spite of the fact that the Final Gross Report was reproduced in at least twenty-five copies, Mr. Bang-Jensen was ordered not to reveal its contents. This Final Gross Report was kept secret and has never been released to the press. It was widely "leaked."

But not even Bang-Jensen's lawyer was allowed to see a copy of the document. This was in line with Mr. Hammarskjöld's subsequent refusal to allow Bang-Jensen to continue to be represented by an independent legal counsel. While Mr. Hammarskjöld denied Bang-Jensen's lawyer a copy of the Final Gross Report, he saw fit to send one copy of this "thoroughly derogatory document" to the Danish Government!

Dealing with this Final Gross Report, Mr. Bang-Jensen wrote in his appeal and brief of August 29, 1958: "It will be demonstrated that there is hardly a paragraph in the 35-page 'report' which does not contain several incorrect or misleading statements. In many instances, it will be relatively simple to prove that the members of the Gross Committee should not possibly themselves believe their own assertions. They might have thought that they could safely use the 'big lie' technique because they believed themselves to be covered by diplomatic immunity and expected that Mr. Bang-Jensen would

Mr. Bang-Jensen the exact charges to be preferred by the Gross Committee, and against which he would have to defend himself, he obviously could not know which documents might be relevant. Moreover, he could not have brought the documents anyway, since he had already been explicitly denied access to his own office in the U.N., and therefore could not reach his files. It would be hard to imagine a greater travesty on justice or even on "due legal processes" than this brazen demand by Mr. Robertson.

Bang-Jensen met the committee for the first time on December 13, 1957, without a lawyer, still believing in the assurance of Mr. Gross that his "group" was not "either a formal group or committee in the sense of being guided by any rules or regulations of the Secretariat." Bang-Jensen, at that stage of the proceedings, could not anticipate that this little "informal group" would transform itself into the official U.N. Committee to investigate Mr. Bang-Jensen's conduct — which it really was from the beginning. He was fully entitled to believe the flimsy pretension of Ambassador Gross, since he was never presented with the charges and since the Committee never heard his answers to them. How could he have anticipated that the same "little group" would condemn him in public and would make official recommendations to the Secretary General for his dismissal? By doing this, the Gross Committee usurped the functions of the Joint Disciplinary Committee as well as of the Joint Appeals Board.

Bang-Jensen appeared a second and last time before the Gross Committee on December 16, 1957. Again without counsel. After that, he was never heard

again, although the Gross Committee continued for two more months its investigation of the case. As Bang-Jensen pointed out in his own brief of August 29, 1958, written in the third person, "it became obvious that the questioning served more to confuse the issue than to establish and clarify the facts; attempts were made to put words in his mouth and Mr. Bang-Jensen was interrupted whenever he tried to give a comprehensive explanation. Some of the most essential aspects were only touched upon; the 'group' carefully steered away from these while they asked numerous questions about irrelevant matters."

That situation prompted Bang-Jensen to inform the "group" that he had been advised "not to meet again with them without legal counsel." On December 23, 1957, the "group" had learned that Mr. Adolf A. Berle, Jr. would be Bang-Jensen's attorney. The Gross Committee demonstrated a rather peculiar reaction to that fact: It simply did not invite Mr. Bang-Jensen anymore although — to repeat — its functions continued until February 8, 1958, the day the third and final Gross Report was submitted to Mr. Hammarskjöld.

Although Bang-Jensen never did appear again before the Gross Committee, his lawyer Mr. Berle succeeded in receiving at least a transcript of the two "interviews" the Committee had had with Bang-Jensen on December 13 and 16. These transcripts, allegedly prepared from tape recordings, gave no less than 231 (!) of Mr. Bang-Jensen's answers incorrectly! In several cases, the transcripts showed exactly the opposite of what Bang-Jensen had actually said. Many answers were reported in such a way that they did not make any sense

at all; as Bang-Jensen wrote "possibly to support the insinuations that he was mentally sick!"

Another and no less scandalous procedure must be seen in the fact that Mr. Bang-Jensen has never received the transcript of the testimonies of other witnesses examined by the members of the Gross Committee. Therefore, he was completely deprived of the opportunity to state his own opinion on those testimonies, nor did he ever have the opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses. Some of these witnesses later informed Mr. Bang-Jensen that they had never told the Committee what they were reported to have said. All of these facts — and they are facts, established beyond any shadow of doubt — show that Mr. Bang-Jensen did not receive "due process of law," and that therefore the proceedings and their consequences were illegally arrived at. But this is just the beginning, with more shocking facts to come.

Suddenly, on December 21, 1957, a Saturday, the so-called "informal" Gross "group" turned into the official "Committee to Investigate Mr. Bang-Jensen's Conduct," and released its first Interim Report with preliminary "conclusions" to the press. That happened without Bang-Jensen's knowledge. He did not even receive a copy of the press release until after the week end, and only after he had requested it in person from the Secretary of the Gross Committee, Mr. Wattles. Mr. Wattles himself had not known that a press release had been given out, nor that the Interim Report had already been submitted to Mr. Hammarskjöld. The Press Conference was called by the Secretary General's Executive Assistant, Mr. Andrew Cordier. This was a quite unusual pro-

cedure, since there are almost never Press Conferences held on a Saturday, when so few reporters are around. At this Press Conference, Mr. Cordier made several statements greatly at variance with the true facts. Those statements were reflecting upon Mr. Bang-Jensen who was neither informed of, nor present at, the Press Conference. And although the Press Conference was recorded on tape, Mr. Cordier refused to make it available to Mr. Bang-Jensen, for reasons presumably known only to God and Mr. Cordier.

The second Gross Report was submitted to the Secretary General and released to the press under the same circumstances. On January 15, 1958, Mr. Berle was called to the United Nations. He was told by the Gross Committee that "as a courtesy," the members would like to give him a carbon copy of the report before it was submitted to Mr. Hammarskjöld. Mr. Berle glanced over it and immediately stated that he hoped the report would not be released to the press. He was told explicitly that "in all likelihood" it would not be. What the gentlemen from the Gross Committee did not tell Mr. Berle was the plain fact that *it had already been orally released to U. N. correspondents* twenty minutes before Mr. Berle had arrived. Fifteen minutes afterwards, mimeographed copies had been distributed to the press! Mr. Berle did not learn about these facts until he arrived at his home later in the evening, where he also heard that the press had been trying to reach him. The correspondents had also been telephoning Mr. Bang-Jensen, who informed them that he was absolutely unaware of the submission of a second Gross Report to the Secretary General, as well as of its

release to the press.

The next day, Mr. Bang-Jensen went to the office of Mr. Wattles to obtain a copy of the second report, since, of course, none was sent to him. Again, Mr. Wattles told him that he had never seen this second report and declined all responsibility for the many errors of fact contained in it.

On January 17, 1958, Mr. Berle released a short statement on behalf of Mr. Bang-Jensen, welcoming the recommendation that the list of witnesses should be burned as Mr. Bang-Jensen himself had suggested long ago, but also stressing the fact that the accused had never seen the report before its release to the press and that "it contains a number of allegations which are new to him and also a number of serious errors of fact." Mr. Berle gave one example of those serious errors of fact by pointing out that the "report" gave a completely incorrect description of the security measures Mr. Bang-Jensen had taken to protect the list of the Hungarian witnesses.

In his own brief of August 29, 1958, Mr. Bang-Jensen summarized his own opinion of this second "report" as follows: "Actually, the 'report' gave a completely false and distorted picture, suppressed the essential facts regarding the whole question of the list of witnesses, made numerous completely unsubstantiated allegations and attempted by innuendo and untruthful assertion to raise doubts about Mr. Bang-Jensen's sanity."

But the chain of character assassination did not break. One day after Mr. Berle had released his short statement on behalf of Mr. Bang-Jensen, January 17, 1958, the day before he was leaving the United States for a six-day business

trip to Puerto Rico, he had telephoned Mr. Stavropoulos and was explicitly promised that nothing would be done, "at least not in public," until Mr. Berle's return, with a single possible exception that the Secretariat might issue a brief factual statement to the effect "that Mr. Bang-Jensen had been instructed to burn the list."

One would think that was a clear promise. The very next day, January 18, 1958, it was brazenly broken by the Secretariat, which again issued a press release stating that the Gross Committee had "demonstrated that the irresponsible handling of the papers by Mr. Bang-Jensen had compromised their character and their credibility." By releasing such statement, the Secretary General completely disregarded—without any further investigation—Mr. Berle's and Mr. Bang-Jensen's sharp protest of January 17, in which it was stated that the Gross Committee "had given an incorrect description of the way he had safeguarded the list."

On the very same afternoon (January 18, 1958), notwithstanding the promise given by Mr. Stavropoulos, Mr. Gross himself held a press conference which lasted more than one hour, and in which Mr. Gross made additional statements in grave conflict with the truth, well known to him. Mr. Gross clearly attempted to create the impression that Mr. Bang-Jensen was a mental case. Asked by a reporter whether Mr. Gross did not think that such an assertion was libelous, he denied this, stating that he had sought and received special assurances on that point.

Again, a transcript was made and again Mr. Bang-Jensen was denied access to it. This transcript which circumstantiates the framed-up nature of



Mr. Tolson	✓	b6
Mr. Mohr	✓	b7C
Mr. Parsons	✓	
Mr. Belmont	✓	
Mr. Callahan	✓	
Mr. DeLoach	✓	
Mr. Malone	✓	
Mr. McGuire	✓	
Mr. Rosen	✓	
Mr. Tamm	✓	
Mr. Trotter	✓	
Mr. W. J. Sullivan	✓	
Tele. Room	✓	
Mr. Ingram	✓	
Miss Gandy	✓	

Pa
AR
✓

June 28, 1960

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Pennsylvania Avenue & 9th Street
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Povel
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Enclosed kindly receive my study THE BANG-JENSEN TRAGEDY. It just came from the press as the belated May issue of the Magazine AMERICAN OPINION.

It is -- to the best of my knowledge -- the first comprehensive study of the case to appear in the U.S.

I consider it a great privilege to send a copy to you, our greatest and strongest guardian against Communist infiltration.

With the expression of my admiration, I remain, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,



Enc.

EXP. PROC.

JUN 30 1960

DECLASSIFIED BY 58387/ek
ON 06/19/00
98-4094

Classified by 58387/ek
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

REC-89

16 JUL 22 1960

ENCLOSURE

51 JUL 20 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

Handwritten signatures and stamps, including "ESP. SAG".

BETRAYAL AT THE UN: THE STORY OF PAUL BANG-JENSEN

On Thanksgiving Day, 1959, the body of Paul Bang-Jensen was found by two men walking their dogs in a New York City park. Bang-Jensen was the Danish diplomat who had made headlines two years earlier by refusing to hand over to his superiors at the UN Secretariat a list of 81 witnesses to the Hungarian Uprising. Bang-Jensen refused because he had given the witnesses his word that only he, as a UN officer, would know their identities. Bang-Jensen feared, as did the witnesses, that if their names were turned over to the UN Secretariat, they would be leaked to the Russians. For their relatives and friends still in Hungary, such knowledge in Russian hands could mean imprisonment or death.

Despite threats of dismissal if he did not comply with Dag Hammarskjold's orders to turn over the list, Paul Bang-Jensen stood firm. After a protracted investigation into his conduct, the Dane was fired from his high ranking UN post by the Secretary General on July 3, 1958. Little more than a year later he was found dead, gun in hand, suicide note in his pocket. Paul Bang-Jensen's death was termed by the police a "perfect suicide." There were others who questioned the verdict. Two men who wanted to find out not only the circumstances of Paul Bang-Jensen's death, but also the facts of his life were authors DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck. They set out to learn the answers to four questions: What happened inside the UN during the Hungarian Uprising? Was Dag Hammarskjold justified in dismissing Paul Bang-Jensen? Was Bang-Jensen working in the dangerous twilight zone of "foreign intrigue"? Did he die by his own hand, or was the "perfect suicide"--perfect murder?

BETRAYAL AT THE UN, The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen, is the result of detailed, documented investigation. This is a shocking, hard hitting, exciting book that every thinking American will want to read.

Notice to the subscribers of THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN: If this book is not available at your local bookstore, you may order it through THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN at the regular publisher's price of \$4.50.

Now, this Professor Galbraith seems to be afraid of the automobile industry. And if he were an ordinary Professor of Economics we wouldn't have to worry. But when we realize that this Harvard Professor is the Number One economic advisor to President-elect Kennedy, then we know we've got a problem on our hands.

In a recent book Professor Galbraith expressed the thought that he thinks the individual Americans are too affluent. By this he means that the individual American, wage earner, tax-payer, has too much money to spend in the way he wants to spend it. So Professor Galbraith recommends that the government get a bigger share of the total amount of money-- that a bigger government can do a better job of spending the family income. This then is the basic philosophy of Professor Galbraith, who is reported to be President-elect Kennedy's Number One Choice for Secretary of Treasury. Hold on to your pocketbooks, ladies and gentlemen, here come the Harvard Professors.

FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT

* * * * *

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - [redacted]
1 - Belmont
1 - Branigan

1 - DeLoach

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]Tolson _____
Mohr _____ b6
Parsons _____ b7C
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
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Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____TO : Mr. Belmont *also*

DATE: 12/2/60

FROM : Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
[ESPIONAGE] *(u)*Classified by *1259*
Exempt from GDS, Category *3*
Date of Declassification Indefinite *10/1/87*DECLASSIFIED BY *SP*
ON *6/7/84*b6
b7C

This memorandum sets forth the results of the review of testimony of DeWitt Copp, a writer, before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Executive Session on November 22, 1960, regarding a book which Mr. Copp contemplates publishing in January, 1961, under the title "Betrayal At The UN, The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen." Bang-Jensen was a former United Nations employee who was found dead in New York around the end of November, 1959. His death was officially recorded as a suicide by the New York Police Department. However, during the past year there has been considerable agitation from a number of sources for an investigation into the death of Bang-Jensen, and allegations from a number of sources have been made in an effort to show that Bang-Jensen's death was engineered by the Soviets.

Senator Dodd of Connecticut, a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, has been prevailed upon to conduct hearings into the circumstances surrounding the death of Bang-Jensen. According to information previously received, much of the pressure for these hearings is coming from [redacted] a member of the Committee Staff. A review of the testimony of Mr. Copp indicates that his book will primarily feature a question previously raised in connection with the death of Bang-Jensen, namely, the whereabouts of Bang-Jensen from the time he left his home on a Monday morning until the following Thursday when his body was found. He also indicated that he had suspicions about the death of Bang-Jensen when he could not get information about the autopsy report from the New York Police Department. It appears that Mr. Copp has talked to [redacted] who was formerly connected with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and he indicated that the FBI had been contacted in an effort to obtain information concerning Bang-Jensen. Copp also raised the question before the Committee as to the identity of the Soviets who desired to defect to the West and pointed out that the identities of these Soviets were known to Bang-Jensen.

Enclosure

EX REC-19
109

REC-92

62-88217 (Senate Internal Security Subcommittee)

WAA:msb *msb*

51 DEC 16 1960

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ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

EX-117
CONFIDENTIAL

DEC 8 1960

[redacted]
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62-88217-1b6
b7C

b3

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: PAUL BANG-JENSEN
[redacted]

b3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In connection with the reference to the FBI, it should be noted that Bang-Jensen was interviewed by the New York Office of the Bureau in September, 1958, and at that time he refused to [redacted]

b3

(u)

A check of Bureau files under the name of DeWitt Copp disclosed that he was named as one of the defendants in a suit filed by two officers of the Radio Writers Guild in New York in November, 1952, charging that a group of individuals that had accused the Guild of procommunist sympathies were guilty of violation of the Libel Laws. No other references were found in Bureau files concerning DeWitt Copp.

OBSERVATIONS:

On the basis of the information set forth in the testimony of Mr. Copp, there appears to be nothing new regarding the death of Bang-Jensen and no tangible evidence that his death was anything other than a suicide. We have reviewed various and sundry items during the past year that have been written concerning the death of Bang-Jensen, and our position has consistently been that on the basis of evidence available, the death was a suicide and a matter over which we had no jurisdiction. This position has been based primarily on the fact that we interviewed Bang-Jensen a year prior to his death at which time he refused to furnish information which he allegedly had concerning certain [redacted]

b3

(u)

ACTION:

The above is for your information and it is recommended that one copy of the testimony of DeWitt Copp (attached) be placed in the main file in this case. It should be marked "do not disseminate" inasmuch as the testimony was taken in Executive Session.

WAB
WAA
[initials]

[signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AKB/te*

DATE: January 23, 1961

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan *WAB*~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
[ESPIONAGE] *(u)*DECLASSIFIED BY *SP1 Mac/glt*
ON 6/7/84
FOIPA 240081

Tolson	✓
Wick	✓
Parsons	✓
Belmont	✓
Callahan	✓
DeLoach	✓
Malone	✓
McGuire	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Trotter	✓
W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Ingram	✓
Gandy	✓

This memorandum is informative and advises of the receipt by Mr. DeLoach of the galley proofs on 1-20-61 of the staff report to the Internal Security Subcommittee, Committee on the Judiciary, 87th Congress, regarding the case of Povl Bang-Jensen, former United Nations (UN) employee who was found dead in New York around the end of November, 1959.

Since the death of Povl Bang-Jensen on Thanksgiving Day, 1959, there has been considerable agitation for an official investigation to establish that his death was other than a suicide, which was the verdict returned after the investigation by the New York Police Department. Intermittently over the past several months Senator Dodd of Connecticut has called individuals to testify to circumstances surrounding the death of Povl Bang-Jensen. Previous information received indicates that much of the pressure for the hearings had its origin with [redacted] a member of the Committee Staff. On 1-20-61 [redacted]

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b7DCOPY FILED IN 62-88217-1
UNRECORDED

The staff report is primarily an interpretation of events taken from the Gross Committee report prepared by that Committee for the UN in connection with the suspension of Bang-Jensen at the UN in 1957. The summary conclusions (pages 11 and 12) point out that 81 witnesses out of 111 who testified before the UN in connection with the investigation of the Hungarian Revolt, desired to remain anonymous; that Bang-Jensen had been authorized to assure the witnesses that their identities would be protected; without such assurances the information obtained by the UN Special Committee on Hungary could not have been obtained; and that after Bang-Jensen refused to make

Enclosure

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - [redacted]

WAA:ms
(6)Classified by *129*
Exempt from GDS, Category *3*
Date of Declassification Indefinite *129*b3
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JAN 31 1961
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15 JAN 27 1961

63 JAN 31 1961

Memorandum Branigan to Belmont
Re: Povl Bang-Jensen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

available to the UN Secretariat the list of anonymous witnesses, he was suspended without being given a reason. The report concludes that the UN created a situation which would seriously impair, if not make it impossible, to conduct another investigation of the type conducted by the UN in connection with the Hungarian Revolt, should there be need for such an investigation at some future time.

OBSERVATION:

At this time it is not known whether this is or will be the final report on the Bang-Jensen hearings. However, a review of the material which appears in the galley proofs of the staff report furnishes no basis for any action by the Bureau and adds nothing to the information which we have previously examined in connection with the Bang-Jensen case.

ACTION:

The above is for your information.

~~WAA~~
WAB
APL
JEM
Q

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont *alb*

DATE: January 23, 1961

FROM : *h/3/1*SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
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 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
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 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DECLASSIFIED BY *SP7MAC/ST*
ON *6/7/84*

Povl Bang-Jensen, now deceased, a former employee of the United Nations Secretariat, was dismissed from the United Nations in July, 1958. There were allegations of disagreement between the subject and Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Bureau furnished information to the interested agencies of Government concerning the subject even though there was no active investigation on the part of the Bureau. Considerable publicity arose following the apparent suicide of Bang-Jensen.

The Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security has been making inquiry concerning instant matter. On 1-18-61 advised of the Liaison Section that is in receipt of

advised further advised that inasmuch

On 1-23-61 handed to the enclosed copy of

Bureau files show that reported to the Bureau the fact that

OHB:ban
(9) *ban*

- 1 -
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 -
- 1 -

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

1 - 62-88217 (Senate Internal Security Subcommittee File)

59 FEB 10 1961

Enclosure

Classified by *1259*

Exempt from G.O.P. 1259

Date *1/18/81*

801-X

REC-17

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b6
b7C
UNREC
FILED

Memorandum [redacted] to Belmont
Re: POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

Bang-Jensen

[redacted] was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office after his dismissal from the United Nations, at which time he indicated he had a matter to discuss with high Government officials, however, he made no comment [redacted]

b3
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b7C

[redacted] said that the Bureau is not involved in this matter in any way and that he is passing this information on purely for information purposes.

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b7C

ACTION:

For information.

*amb gal 1/25
wab
amb*

P

EP *DD*

V.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Trotter _____
 Evans _____
 W. C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 2/8/61

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 [ESPIONAGE] (u)

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 BTJ/DEK
 ON 06/14/02
 98-4094

SYNOPSIS:

This memorandum sets forth in summary form a review of the book entitled "Betrayal at the UN - The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen." It documents Bang-Jensen's career with the United Nations (UN), his participation in the investigation of the Russian suppression of the Hungarian Revolt and his ultimate dismissal from the UN for refusing to make available a list of witnesses he had interrogated in connection with the UN investigation. The authors are DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck, a novelist and reporter, respectively, who are World War II veterans. No derogatory information appears in Bureau files concerning them. Four references appear to the FBI; none of which are derogatory. One reference pertains to an interview with an unidentified FBI man regarding Bang-Jensen's contact with the Bureau in 1958. It appears the authors are using literary license in this instance since there is no record in Bureau files of any contact of the Bureau by the authors regarding Bang-Jensen. Previously, public source information has, however, referred to the fact that Bang-Jensen did contact the Bureau prior to his death. The authors, in general, have concluded that Bang-Jensen may have been murdered because of some knowledge he had of the possible defection of a high Soviet official or officials. No new information regarding this matter appears in the book. Bang-Jensen refused to identify the supposed defectors when interviewed by the Bureau in September, 1958.

ACTION:

EX 101 REC-91

This is submitted for your information.

FEB 10 1961

1 - 62-46855 (Book Reviews - Central Research Section)

1 - [redacted]
 1 - Belmont
 1 - DeLoach
 1 - Central Research
 1 - Branigan
 1 - [redacted]

WAA:bar (8)

CONFIDENTIAL

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b7c

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b6
b7c

A. H. Belmont
Re: POVL BANG-JENSEN

b3

DETAILS:

This memorandum sets forth in summary form results of a review of a book published in January, 1961, by DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck entitled "Betrayal at the UN - The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen." Specific references to the FBI are noted, including an alleged interview with an unidentified Agent regarding Bang-Jensen. This appears to be literary license taken by the authors as no record can be located regarding any contact concerning Bang-Jensen.

Background Information and Summary Comments on the Book

"Paul" Bang-Jensen was found dead in New York on Thanksgiving Day, 1959. The death was officially recorded as a suicide by the New York Police Department. There has been, however, considerable agitation and question as to whether Bang-Jensen actually committed suicide or whether his death was in some manner engineered by the Soviets because of his criticism of the handling of the investigation by the UN of the Russian suppression of the Hungarian Revolution in 1956. The book, by authors DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck, consists of 275 pages with an additional 50 pages of appendices. The appendices cover various personal documents made available by Bang-Jensen's wife and certain excerpts from the hearings held by the UN which led up to the dismissal of Bang-Jensen for insubordination by the Secretary General of the UN.

In summary, the book reviews Bang-Jensen's participation in the investigation of the Hungarian Revolt, his disagreement with various officials of the UN regarding the preparation of the UN report involving the Hungarian Revolution; his refusal to make available a list of witnesses that he had interviewed regarding Soviet action in connection with the Hungarian Revolution and his ultimate dismissal from the UN. The authors also concluded that because of the dangerous situation in which Bang-Jensen became involved in acting as a go-between for an unidentified Soviet official who planned to defect to the West there is the possibility that he was murdered by Soviet agents and that the murder was made to appear to be a suicide.

A. H. Belmont
Re: POVL BANG-JENSEN
[redacted]

b3

No tangible information has been produced by the authors to support these conclusions and no new information has been set forth regarding the possible defection of a Soviet official. In this connection it should be noted that Bang-Jensen was interviewed by our New York Office in September, 1958, and at that time refused to divulge the identities of the Soviets who were allegedly interested in defecting. He dismissed questions regarding this matter by stating that they had returned to the Soviet Union. *X (u)*

Bureau File Check Regarding Authors

DeWitt Copp is a novelist and documentary film writer who teaches history at St. Lukes School, New Canaan, Connecticut. His film "The Day Before Tomorrow," produced by Warner Brothers, documented the work of the Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen, Maryland, and won for him a film Media Award for 1960.

Marshall Peck is a former reporter and editor of the European edition of the "New York Herald Tribune" and is now cable editor of the New York edition of the "Herald Tribune." Both Copp and Peck live in Lewisboro, New York, and both are veterans of World War II. No identifiable derogatory information has been found in Bureau files concerning the authors.

References to the FBI

References to the FBI appear in four places in the book by Copp and Peck.

1. On page 20, referring to an interview with the wife of "Paul" Bang-Jensen, a statement appears to the effect that Bang-Jensen told his wife that he had told the FBI about conditions at the UN and that he didn't want to put any thing in writing which his wife was urging him to do at that time. Bang-Jensen did make charges concerning [redacted] and his charges were disseminated to interested agencies, including the [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

b3

A. H. Belmont
Re: POYT BANG-JENSEN
[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3

2. On page 251 the authors refer to comments attributed to an unidentified FBI Agent indicating that Bang-Jensen came to the FBI in the Summer of 1958 and that he was interviewed at length. The unidentified FBI man is quoted as stating that he considered Bang-Jensen sane, careful and thorough in what he said but that it involved a matter upon which the FBI could not act. No references can be found in Bureau files indicating that the authors at any time interviewed an Agent or official of the Bureau regarding Bang-Jensen. It should be noted, however, that immediately following his death, press releases by Robert Morris and news articles that appeared concerning Bang-Jensen indicated that he had contacted the Bureau. This fact was also known by his wife. It appears that the authors are utilizing literary license in writing the book to discredit allegations by certain officials of the UN that Bang-Jensen was mentally unstable. These allegations were based on the fact that Bang-Jensen had consulted psychiatrists on several occasions prior to his death.

3. A third reference to the FBI appears on page 254 in the narrative of conversations between the reporter (who represents the authors) and his editor for whom he is allegedly investigating the Bang-Jensen death. He refers to the fact that Bang-Jensen did not talk in specifics until after his suspension from the UN in 1957 and his ultimate dismissal in 1958 by the Secretary General of the UN. This reference again indicates that Bang-Jensen had talked to the FBI and to Robert Morris who was formerly with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and involved speculation as to the identity of the Russian defector or defectors.

4. The fourth reference to the FBI appears on page 260 and is attributed to [redacted] a friend of Bang-Jensen who is Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Council Against Communist Aggression. [redacted] deplores the fact that the jurisdiction of the FBI is limited in dealing with "traitors" at the UN. No derogatory comments appear in the book regarding the Bureau or the Bureau's handling of the Bang-Jensen case.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1/31/61

C Title of Book BETRAYAL AT THE UNAuthors Dewitt Copp and Marshall Peck

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division

- ☒ Domestic Intelligence Division
☐ Central Research, Room 7627
☒ Espionage, Room 2714
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509
☐ Liaison, Room 7641
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250

- ☐ Identification Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Training & Inspection Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Administrative Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Files & Communications Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Investigative Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Laboratory Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Crime Records Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

1/8/61
 memo being
 prepared
 by (E) (P)
 WAA

NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 17 1961

Central
 Research

Nature of Book: BETRAYAL AT THE UN relates to the "suicide" of U. N. diplomat Paul Bang-Jensen. Authors reportedly feel he may have been murdered because of his activity in a plot to induce the defection of a high Soviet diplomat.

XEROX

FEB 20 1961

50 FEB 21 1961

62-46855-
 b3
 UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 23, 1961

The attached book "Betrayal At The UN, the story of Paul Bang-Jensen" was sent to the Director from The Devin-Adair Company, 23 East 26th Street, New York 10, New York.

The references to the FBI have been marked.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Attachment
hbb

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b7c

*Begin to reflect Devin's point of view
was antagonistic to American interests
outgoing to him in 1952 -
we don't know why and there
looks like a serious review
indicates no favor in remarks
re FBI*

no arch June 2/13/51

REC- 67

EX-114

18325 FEB 17 1961

59 FEB 24 1961

CRIME

b3

Editorial Copy

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF

The DEVIN-ADAIR Company

23 EAST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

This copy carries with it permission to quote in a periodical or radio review up to 750 words, provided full credit is given to title, author, and publisher. All other permissions to quote from this book for any purpose whatsoever must be requested and secured in writing from the publisher.

Please send two clippings or copies of your review.

PUBLICATION:

JAN 25 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 10, 1961

FROM : W. A. Branigan

TOP SECRET

SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Trotter _____
Evans _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

b6
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SYNOPSIS:

[redacted] has submitted a copy of a

[redacted] refers to a reply received from the Bureau in which it was pointed out that Bang-Jensen's charges against the [redacted] of the [redacted] appeared to be an administrative matter and that no action was contemplated by the Bureau in the absence of a specific request from [redacted] or the Department of Justice. This is based on a Bureau letter dated December 30, 1957, to [redacted] with a copy to [redacted]

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The questions raised involve primarily alleged knowledge on the part of Bang-Jensen as to [redacted]

We interviewed Bang-Jensen regarding this matter in September, 1958, and he refused to furnish us any data regarding [redacted] We furnished the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, on a confidential basis, background data in June, 1960, concerning the Bang-Jensen case, including the fact we had interviewed Bang-Jensen concerning [redacted] and that he had refused to furnish any data to us.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the proposed draft be returned to liaison and that [redacted] be advised we have no objection to reference to the Bureau's position as it appears in the final paragraph provided the word "concluded" is deleted and the word "advised" is substituted for it.

b3

Enclosure

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]

WAA:bar(7)

24 1961

TOP SECRET

REG-55

FEB 21 1961

b3
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Memorandum to A. H. Belmont
Re: POVL BANG-JENSEN

b3

DETAILS

This memorandum advises of the receipt via liaison
of a copy of [REDACTED]

b3

Povl Bang-Jensen, a former United Nations (UN) employee, was found dead on Thanksgiving Day, 1959, in New York. As a result of considerable agitation from various groups, Senator Dodd of Connecticut, a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, has conducted hearings into the circumstances surrounding the death of Bang-Jensen. One of the major issues involved is the question as to the handling of information which Bang-Jensen allegedly had as to [REDACTED]

b3

[REDACTED] Prior to his death, Bang-Jensen, according to press reports attempted to see [REDACTED] and contacted [REDACTED] a representative of the U. S. Mission to the UN, in an effort to arrange an interview with [REDACTED]

Senator Dodd requested certain information from [REDACTED]

b3

In the proposed reply submitted by [REDACTED]
(draft is attached). [REDACTED] sets forth

b3

Memorandum to A. H. Belmont
Re: POVL BANG-JENSEN

b3

b3

[redacted] We pointed out that inquiries by the U. S. UN Mission indicated that Bang-Jensen's charges were without substance and that, on the basis of previous information furnished, the situation appeared to involve an administrative matter and that no action was contemplated by the Bureau in the absence of a specific request from [redacted] [redacted] for the Department of Justice. (u)

OBSERVATIONS:

It appears that the comments in the last paragraph of the proposed draft [redacted] reply are based on the December 30, 1957, letter to [redacted] a copy of which was designated for the [redacted]

b3

[redacted] No request was received subsequent to that time from either the Department or [redacted] [redacted] for an investigation involving Bang-Jensen's allegations against [redacted] (u)

b3

We interviewed Bang-Jensen in September, 1958, in an effort to determine whether there was basis for any action by the Bureau in the Bang-Jensen case. At that time he refused to furnish us any data regarding alleged [redacted] and dismissed the matter by stating that [redacted] [redacted] He admitted at that time that his prime interest was securing reinstatement in his \$17,000-a-year position at the UN. In this connection it should be noted that we received an inquiry from the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in June, 1960, for background information in the

Memorandum to A. H. Belmont
Re: POVL BANG-JENSEN

TOP SECRET

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[redacted]

Bang-Jensen matter. It was recommended and approved that we furnish to Senator Eastland, on a confidential basis, a summary of the data available in our files regarding Bang-Jensen and that we include with the public source material the fact that Bang-Jensen was interviewed in September 1958, regarding allegations of [redacted] and was requested to furnish data concerning [redacted] according to Bang-Jensen, [redacted] We noted in the summary that Bang-Jensen refused to furnish the [redacted] and that he made unsupported allegations

b3

or [redacted] This information was disseminated [redacted] [redacted] in the form of individual memoranda involving each person concerning whom Bang-Jensen furnished information.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the above it is recommended that the proposed draft of [redacted] reply to Senator Dodd dated February 9, 1961, be returned to liaison and that [redacted] be advised we have no objection to the reference to the Bureau as it appears in the final paragraph of the proposed draft provided the word "concluded" be deleted and the word "advised" be substituted for it.

b3

b3

2/13/61

[redacted]

do advised

CVB

TOP SECRET

Dear Mr. Hoover,

It is not out of your
sphere of duty to find out who
killed ^{POUL BARIO & JENSEN} Lang Jensen is it?

The fact that nothing
has been done about it
causes me to feel that we
are living under a ruthless
dictatorship, where the lives
of honest men are not
safe, and those doing the
work of the devil are, —

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

I resent your conscience
rather you to let his
killer go ^{EX-119} ^{REC-68}

Please read Betrayal
at the U 779 and at that
try to do something about it.
53 MAR 28 1961 a disappointed American

CORRESPONDENCE

ENCLOSURE

b3



Remember
You Can
Prevent
Forest Fires

Air Mail
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington
DC

forced to live where they don't want to. What is to be the end of this unlawful interference by the federal government with the rights of the states and the people? What is to prevent some petty bureaucrat, for instance, from telling a white or Negro or Chinese or Italian or Irish family to move out of one neighborhood and into another in order to achieve a spurious 'equalization' in the public schools? The school population

of Washington, D.C. - which was integrated five years ago - is now 70% Negro. Are the families who moved out of the District into Maryland and Virginia (some of them federal bureaucrats who talk loudly about the horrors of segregation) to be told to move back to Washington so as to even up the school population? Then supposedly, we will all, Negroes and whites, be really 'free' - the way Khrushchev's slaves in Soviet Russia are.

Foregoing items covered in Mutual network broadcast 2/19/61

Book Review— WAS IT MURDER?

BETRAYAL AT THE UN by DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck, 335 pages, Devin-Adair, N.Y., \$4.75

Povl Bang-Jensen was a Danish diplomat at the United Nations. It fell to his lot to have a part - a most important part - in a belated and reluctant investigation by a UN commission of the brutal suppression by Soviet tanks and troops of the Hungarian freedom revolt. In case anyone has forgotten, Nikita Khrushchev earned his sobriquet of Butcher of Budapest in this example of 'co-existence' with one of his

own satellite countries.

On July 3, 1958, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld fired Bang-Jensen from the United Nations on what many believe were trumped-up charges. On Thanksgiving Day, 1959, Bang-Jensen's body was found in a wooded park in Queens County, New York, with a bullet through his head. It was called suicide.

These are the very bare facts. Behind them lies a great mystery. Judge Robert Morris, who had a small part in attempting to solve it, once said that 'the Bang -

+

Jensen case is bigger than the Hiss case.'

Presumably, Bang-Jensen's great crime was that he insisted on protecting the identities of 81 Hungarian witnesses who testified before the UN commission of which he was deputy secretary. Protecting them from whom? From the Butcher of Budapest's representatives who are our colleagues in the United Nations. But there was more to it than that - a knowledge on Bang-Jensen's part of strange and insidious influences in the Secretariat of the United Nations; a Soviet citizen or citizens ready to defect to the United States; a pervading blindness in U.S. official circles.

DeWitt Copp, novelist and documentary film writer, and Marshall Peck, reporter and editor, set out to solve the mystery. They have not done so entirely, but in a breathtakingly dramatic story (fictional mysteries are pale and pallid imitations by comparison) they throw a brilliant light into many dark corners

of the Bang-Jensen case, to say nothing of that heap of glass and stone on the East River in New York which President Kennedy has called (he may one day rue those words) 'our last best hope.' b3

BETRAYAL AT THE UN has already caused quite a stir, but it must be a swelling and insistent chorus against powerful forces if the mystery is ever to be completely solved. The tremendous question, of course, was and is: Was Bang-Jensen's death, leaving a wife and five children to whom he was deeply devoted, suicide or murder? The authors, after examining all the evidence on which they could lay hands, and interviewing everyone they could possibly reach, quote Bang-Jensen's countrymen: 'No matter who pulled the trigger, it was murder.'

This is a sensational book. Perhaps only a Senate committee, with the power of subpoena - and intestinal fortitude above and beyond the call of duty - can supply the sequel.

- Rosalie Gordon

FORBIDDEN FRUIT IN USSR

"Igor Alexandrovich's most beloved possession is a new Moskovitch car which cost him \$2,600 cash. Yet Igor's salary as manager of a Moscow variety store is only \$35 a week.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Parsons _____
 Mohr _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan -b6
 Tele. Room -b7C
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 31, 1961

FROM : W. A. Branigan

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (ESPIONAGE) (u)

1 - []
 1 - []
 1 - DeLoach
 1 - Belmont
 1 - Branigan
 1 - []

[Signature]

This memorandum sets forth the results of a review of galley proofs of the Staff Committee Report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Committee on the Judiciary, 87th Congress, regarding the case of Povl Bang-Jensen, former United Nations employee who was found dead in New York in November, 1959. The originals of the galley proofs were made available to the Bureau through Mr. DeLoach on March 24 and were returned to the Committee on March 27. No new information has been found which will warrant any action by the Bureau in the Bang-Jensen case. Two references to the Bureau are noted.

Since the death of Bang-Jensen on Thanksgiving Day, 1959, there has been considerable agitation for an investigation to determine whether his death was a suicide as it was found to be by the New York Police Department. Intermittently during the past year, Senator Dodd (D. - Conn.), Vice-Chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, has been calling individuals for the purpose of developing information regarding the death of Bang-Jensen. The Staff Report (Photostat attached) bears the date January 16, 1961.

This Report is primarily a review of evidence involving Bang-Jensen's disagreement with various officials of the United Nations. An attempt is made to justify the investigation on the theory that the Bang-Jensen case shows a lack of proper security measures in the United Nations and that this situation has a bearing on the security of the United States. It does not produce any new data or information to show that the Soviets were responsible for the death of Bang-Jensen as has been alleged nor is any additional data set forth as to the identities of certain potential Soviet defectors with whom Bang-Jensen was allegedly in contact. (In this connection, Bang-Jensen was interviewed in September, 1958, and refused to furnish us any data regarding [] We so advised the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, on a confidential basis, in June, 1960.)

Enclosure

WAA:njp:gmh

CONFIDENTIAL

APR 4 1961

ENCLOSURE

63 APR 10 1961

Classified by 6259
 Exempt from GDS, Category 3
 Date of Declassification Indefinite
 DECLASSIFIED BY 50307-DEX
 ON 06/11/00

Memorandum to A. H. Belmont
Re: Poul Bang-Jensen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3

The Report concludes, in summary, that Bang-Jensen's request to pass vital information to the United States through representatives of [REDACTED]

b3

The only references that appear to the FBI in the Report are the following:

1. Page 17 sets forth information taken from the "Expose of Soviet Espionage" prepared by the Bureau in May, 1960, referring to [REDACTED]

b3

This data involves [REDACTED] contact with [REDACTED] which led to the dismissal of the [REDACTED] and the declaration of [REDACTED] as [REDACTED]

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b7C

This data is used to contradict conclusions of the investigating committee of the United Nations that handled the Bang-Jensen case that there were no leaks of information to the [REDACTED] and that security was adequate. (u)

2. Reference to the Bureau appears on page 46 and refers to a letter from [REDACTED] in response to inquiries from the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee during February, 1961. This reference merely refers to the fact that information regarding Bang-Jensen's request to see [REDACTED] in 1957 was made available to both [REDACTED] and the Bureau and that the Bureau had advised [REDACTED] that the data furnished by Mr. Bang-Jensen in the form of charges against the Secretary-General of the United Nations appeared to constitute an administrative matter and that Bureau contemplated no investigation in the absence of a specific request from [REDACTED] or the Department of Justice. The letter from [REDACTED] noted that neither Department had in its possession any information which would warrant a request for action by the Bureau.

b3

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10-6
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3BTJ/DEK
ON 06/14/00
98-4099

Classified by 1239
Exempt from GDS, Category 3-88
Date of Declassification Indefinite 10/11/77

Bureau has no
for investigation
Boat has been
reviewed and
no new info
found re
Bang. J. J. J.
Calif. J. J. J.

MR. Tolson ✓
MR. Parsons ✓
MR. Mohr ✓
MR. Belmont ✓
MR. Callahan
MR. Conrad ✓
MR. DeLoach ✓
MR. Evans
MR. Malone
MR. Rosen
MR. Tavel
MR. Trotter
MR. Jones
MR. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
MR. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CONFIDENTIAL

b3

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

 1 - [redacted]
 1 - Belmont
 1 - DeLoach
 1 - Branigan
b6
b7C

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 23, 1961

FROM : W. A. Branigan

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: POVL BANG-JENSEN

 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (ESPIONAGE)

 #240 081
 DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 mac/rp
 ON 6/5/84

 Tolson _____
 Parsons _____
 Mohr _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____
b6
b7C

This memorandum is informative. By memorandum of May 8, 1961, it was recommended that Mr. DeLoach make arrangements to examine documents referred to as journals during the course of testimony by the widow of Poul Bang-Jensen before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The testimony which was taken on April 19, 1961, was classified "Top Secret" by the Committee and the Committee suggested that Mrs. Bang-Jensen might want to leave the records in the custody of the Committee with the understanding that she could have access to them at any time.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has held hearings intermittently during the past year into circumstances pertaining to the death of Poul Bang-Jensen, a former United Nations employee who was found dead in New York in November, 1959. We have previously referred to galley proofs of the Staff Committee Report and since the references to the journals appeared to be a separate operation as far as the Committee was concerned, it was deemed advisable to examine them.

EX-116

REC-36

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A review of the material obtained from the Committee indicates that the journals are in the nature of a diary kept by Bang-Jensen showing his contact with various members of the United States Mission to the United Nations and of various other activity in which he engaged prior to his death. There is a reference on page 12 (see attachment) indicating that he had agreed to speak to the Director. This apparently has reference to a suggestion made by Robert Morris who was formerly connected with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. It will be recalled that Morris advised us that he had suggested that Bang-Jensen see the Director regarding information which he allegedly had concerning Soviet infiltration into the United Nations. Bang-Jensen was ultimately interviewed by Special Agent in Charge Simon in September, 1958, at which time Simon was assigned as Assistant Special Agent in Charge in the New York Office. Bang-Jensen refused to furnish us any information

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

1 - 62-88217 (Testimony Before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee)

CONFIDENTIAL

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58 JUN 2 1961

WAA:gp (9)

Exempt from GDS, Category 1, Intelligence

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: POVL BANG-JENSEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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upon which the Bureau could act and refused to identify [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

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The material which is apparently written in the handwriting of Bang-Jensen is difficult to read; however, it appears to contain no data which will require any further action by the Bureau. This case has been reviewed on several occasions and no basis for investigation has been found to date so far as the Bureau is concerned.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the above, it is requested that this case be closed.

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